# Decatur Weekly Republican.

VOL XXIX. DECATUR, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY. AUGUST 20, 1896. NO. 3


## COUNTY INSTITUTE.

**The Teachers of Macon County Meet at the High School To-Day for a Week's Work.**

**LARGELY ATTENDED THIS SEASON.**

**One Hundred and Sixty Teachers Enrolled This Morning—The Instructors in Charge and the Methods of Study—Institute will Continue Until Saturday.**

From the Daily of Monday.

The annual Macon county teachers institute opened this morning at the High school with the county superintendent, John H. Keller, in charge. The institute is largely attended this year. There have already been enrolled 160 teachers from all parts of the county and very likely more will be here tomorrow and the next day.

The purpose of the institute is to train the teachers of the county schools in all the new methods so that there will be a uniformity of the work. The teachers are not compelled to attend but it is quite necessary that they should do so in order to keep up with the new plans which are introduced every year. The sessions every day will be from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11:30 when a noon recess is taken. The afternoon sessions opens at 1:30 o'clock and last until 3:30. The institute will continue until Friday. The examinations for the scientific branches will be on Friday morning and in the common studies on Saturday. In accordance with the school law a registration fee of one dollar is charged of all attending excepting those who have paid a dollar for examination within the past year or who hold a certificate valid in the country.

The institute is under the general charge of Mr. Keller. The following are the different instructors and the branches which they will teach at the institute: Prof. Coonradt, physics, botany and zoology; Prof. Evans, history, geography; Mr. Cavins, writing and reading; Superintendent Gastman, general exercises, psychology of numbers and school management; Prof. Westhoff, music; Miss Coolidge, grammar and physiology.

There are some differences in the methods of teaching this year than formerly. History will be a demonstration of teaching that branch by the study of the biographical history of the great men. In the study will be particularly that of the waterways of each country. In arithmetic the physiology of numbers will be taken up. The vertical style of writing will be taught. This method was taken up in the county schools last year and will be adopted in the city schools this year. There are also other changes in the different branches.

There are several special events arranged. E. C. Hewett, of Normal, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday night and on Thursday night there will be a lecture by M. Lana Morrow, president of a temperance association. She is working in the interests of the W. C. T. U. Both of these lectures will be of great benefit to the teachers.

The institute will open promptly at 8 o'clock every morning and will be carried on according to the program until the end of the week when the examinations will be held.

**Divorce Cases.**

Attorney McIntosh has filed a bill for a divorce in court for his client, Mana Scheer, who desires legal separation from her husband, Herman Scheer, on the ground of habitual drunkenness, infidelity and cruelty.

Mary J. Wells wants a divorce from Florence Wells on the ground of habitual drunkenness. There are two children. W. E. Redmon is her attorney.

Mrs. Willis Cain has applied for a divorce from her husband, Cart Cain, on the ground of extreme and repeated cruelty. Z. A. Donovan is complainant's attorney.

On the ground of desertion Enos Hart has applied for a divorce from his wife, Emma Hart. Complainant's attorney is John M. McCoy.

**Mrs. Walker's Will.**

The last will of the late Mrs. Susan M. Walker, was filed for probate Tuesday. She left an estate valued at $1900. The property goes to John E. Rucer, Mary A. Lichtenberger, Charles A. Rucer, Ada F. Goodpasture, Elsie B. Florey and James E. Veech, the children, and to Bertha May Rucker, a granddaughter in equal shares. A few special bequests are made. John E. Rucker is the executor, bond $3800; sureties, J. W. McDonald and George M. Barnett. The witnesses of the will were J. H. Colver, John R. Cott and Samuel Markley.

**Bigamy Alleged.**

Jane E. Hoffman, by her attorney, S. A. D. Gray, has filed a suit for divorce from her husband, William H. Hoffman, on the ground of bigamy. The couple were married at Winchester, Ill., June 17, 1878, and lived together until October 1, 1896, when the plaintiff alleges that she discovered her husband had another undivorced wife named Eva Hoffman. The bill states that the plaintiff was the widow of Sidney Braden, and asks to resume her former name, Jane E. Braden.

**Funeral at Boody.**

The funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine Harring was held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the German Metrodist church at Boody. The burial was at the Boody cemetery.

## M'CONCHIE'S DEATH.

James McConchie, the man who was struck by a Wabash train last Wednesday morning, died of his injuries Saturday night at St. Mary's hospital. The man met with the fatal accident near Edward street on the Wabash tracks. It was not known exactly how it happened but it is supposed that he sat down on the tracks and fell asleep. He was terribly injured and it was impossible for the physicians to save his life. Both legs were broken and he received nine fractures in different parts of his body.

**Body Taken to Paris.**

James McConchie died at St. Mary's hospital Saturday evening, and on Sunday the body was taken to Paris for burial. The members of Easterly Camp 1626 Modern Woodmen, with the Woodman band turned out in a body and escorted the remains to the Vandalia railway station. The deceased was the man who was injured by being struck by a Wabash train recently. He leaves five children, the youngest a girl of four years.

Mr. McConchie had a policy for $2000 in the Modern Woodmen organization and had paid assessments for two years, but it seems he had not paid his July payment. It was past due August 1, and a few days later he received the fatal injuries. Now it is stated his children cannot realize on the $2000 policy.

## FOUND HUMAN BONES.

**Dr. James L. Bevans Makes Some Interesting Discoveries in Indian Mounds on the Scroggins Farm.**

In the past few days Dr. James L. Bevans has made some interesting discoveries of the mound builders on the farm of T. J. Scroggins, southwest of the city. Two of the mounds have been opened and human bones undoubtedly those of Indians buried hundreds of years ago, were taken out. The mounds are situated in a pasture near the river. Five of them are so arranged as to form a semi-circle and another is in the middle. They are about twenty feet in diameter and in the center are from two to three feet above the surface of the surrounding land. The mounds have been noticed by people in the neighborhood but have never been opened before. Dr. Bevans, together with Mr. Coleman, a farmer living in the neighborhood, Murray Millikin and a Republican reporter, opened the mounds. In one was found pieces of a human skull. Another was examined thoroughly. A deep trench was dug across the entire mound. After removing the top soil of a thickness of several feet a strata of ashes was found. In this was discovered about a dozen pieces of human, either those of the arm or leg.

The mounds are supposed to have been the burial places of the pre-historic man. Scientists have shown that the dead bodies were placed in such mounds, wood being piled about them and burned and dirt thrown over the remains. All the mounds which have ever been found were arranged in some symmetrical manner such as those on the Scroggins farm. The soil in these is different from that in the other part of the field, a farm which shows that the dirt had been heaped in an excavation. Below the surface soil several feet, where the ground has never been disturbed by plow or spade, it was almost entirely ashes and charcoal. There are yet several mounds which have not been opened and it is expected that some more interesting discoveries will be made in these. The mounds are without doubt what they were supposed to be, the burial places of the early Indians.

Mr. Coleman, who assisted in the excavations, at one time lived in that part of Ohio where mounds were discovered and has made a study of the subject. He has a very fine collection of specimens of arrow heads and other mound builders' relics. He says that these mounds are very similar to the others that he has seen.

## OVER 600 MEMBERS.

**Meeting of the McKinley Marching Club—Good Attendance.**

From the Daily of Tuesday.

The attendance at the adjourned meeting of the McKinley marching club held at Abbott's hall last night was large and several reports of interest were heard and acted upon. It was voted as to a part of the campaign uniform to adopt a white duck double-breasted coat with brass buttons and a soft felt hat with a gold band. The matter of lanterns and badges was deferred for action.

The club now has a total membership of over 600 with new names being added rapidly in every ward. As the weather becomes more tolerable greater interest is taken in club matters and when the time comes for a parade, which will be in the near future, and frequently, there will be great turn outs and enthusiasm will be at a high tension until the victory which is sure to come for the Republican hosts in November.

The Seventh ward division of the club reported that Albert Park had been elected captain, B. K. Reynolds first lieutenant and Morton Williams secretary. There are forty-five members in that section of the city.

The Sixth precinct division has elected August Bookman captain.

**A Prophecy.**

Decatur, Ill., August 17, '96.

Eds. Republican: While prophecies are running riot I would like to make one. "In the year 1976 there will be three names written in the temple of fame, at the grandest exposition of the great nation in the world, and they will be 1776, Washington the father, 1861, Lincoln the savior, 1897, McKinley the preserver, of his country."

## HAPPY HOME WEDDING.

**Marriage of Miss Ullrich and Mr. Bumstead at the Residence of the Bride.**

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The marriage of Henry A. Bumstead and Miss Luetta Ullrich occurred last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ullrich, on West Decatur street. The ceremony was witnessed by about sixty guests and the reception which followed was attended by several hundred persons.

The marriage occurred at 7:30 o'clock. The officiating clergyman was Rev. N. S. Haynes, of Chicago. At the appointed hour the groom accompanied by his brother, Charles Bumstead as best man, came down the stairway. They were closely followed by the bride and her sister, Miss Lena Ullrich. The College Hill and Iroquois Mandolin clubs rendered music. As the bridal party were entering the parlor they played the Lohengrin wedding march. The bride and groom stood in front of a bank of palms while the ceremony was being performed.

The bride was elegantly gowned in a white Paris muslin over white silk. She wore a short veil and carried a bunch of sweet peas. The maid of honor, Miss Lena Ullrich, wore a white muslin de soie over green silk made with low neck and short sleeves.

The reception followed the marriage. The hours were from 9 to 12 o'clock, and during that time several hundred persons were received. In the dining room a three-course lunch was served under the direction of Mrs. Snyder. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Sweet peas, asters and smilax were used with great taste. The colors brought out were green, white and pink.

Mr. and Mrs. Bumstead left at midnight for Chicago and there will take a boat going east by way of the lakes. They will make their home in New Haven, Conn.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ullrich, and is a young lady who has always been prominent in social circles of the city. She is a graduate of the Decatur High school and also of Smith's college and has always been recognized as a highly intellectual person. Mr. Bumstead held the position of assistant instructor in physics at the Sheffield Scientific school at Yale college. He has held the position for two years. He graduated from the Decatur High school and completed his education at the Johns Hopkins university where he was employed as instructor before he took his degree.

## THE DEATH RECORD.

**Work of the Grim Reaper at Mt. Zion and at Forsyth.**

From the Daily of Monday.

Died—At Mt. Zion, on Sunday, August 16, Samuel King Smith, aged 75 years.

As the cycles of time roll speedily on the grim reaper, Death, is silently and surely thrusting in his sickle and gathering those precious sheaves of the harvest, such as he chooses to claim. It seemeth that it pleased the Almighty God to send this grim, and to us, an unwelcome messenger, to pluck from our midst an upright, honest and just citizen, a kind and beloved father, in the person of Samuel King Smith.

The deceased was born near Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky., Feb. 6, 1821. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Eliza A. Miller Nov. 27, 1845. To this happy union were born eight children, six of whom still survive: They are Mrs. Mary J. Scott, Mrs. Anna McMennamy and Mrs. Laura Bone, of Bethany, Ill.; Mrs. Joda McGaughey, Miss Maggie Smith and Samuel D. Smith, of Mt. Zion, Ill. There are nineteen grandchildren and one great grand child, together with a host of other relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

"Uncle King," as he was the better known, was a consistent, earnest christian, having professed religion when 20 years of age. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which he ever loved and lived true and devoted. Very early in life he was chosen elder and had since held that position. Oct. 9, 1853, he came to Macon county where he had since resided. He may well be considered as an early settler. He was always a careful business man and was very desirous of seeing his country prosper. He died Aug. 16 at 7:55 a. m., fully in the faith as he had ever lived.

**Benton.**

Died, at Forsyth, on Aug. 17, at 3 a. m., of hemmorhage of the brain, W. R. Benton, aged 27 years.

The deceased was the chancellor commander of Starlight Lodge, No. 235, Knights of Pythias, and was a young man who was well liked by everybody. He was a school teacher by occupation.

The funeral will be held at Maroa on Tuesday afternoon, and will be conducted with Pythian ceremonies by Starlight Lodge.

**J. M. Clokey at Atwood.**

Saturday afternoon the Republicans at Atwood in the edge of Piatt county held a big rally when the people heard a fine address on the money question delivered by Attorney J. M. Clokey, of Decatur, who was enthusiastically applauded. Next Saturday ex-Congressman Rowell will speak at the same place.

**Delicious Grapes.**

Supervisor Stoy is now delivering to the trade his yield of splendid grapes from the Riverside Fruit farm. The grapes are put up in wooden baskets and sell rapidly at the market price. The sample basket of the fruit left at the Republican office is proof of the delicious quality of

## THE CIRCUIT COURT.

**June Term Still Open—Approval of Many Foreclosure Sales.**

From the Daily of Monday.

Judge Vail was on the bench in the circuit court today, the 27th day of the June term, to hear motions. He made entries on the dockets as follows:

**Chancery Docket.**

Mattes & Son vs Frederick Norman, et al, mechanics lien, bill dismissed for want of equity.

William F. Penniwell vs James Chew, partition; motion to set aside sale allowed; decree vacated; leave to make new parties defendant; continued for service.

Nora Reavis vs Joseph L. Reavis, divorce; evidence heard and decree as prayed.

Nettie Tay vs Agnes W. Roddy, et al, foreclosure; orders of reference and subsequent orders set aside; appearance of E. E. McNeilie entered by J. H. McCoy.

John I. Hanks, et al, bill to quiet title; master's report approved; cause heard and decree.

Wilbur C. Miller vs Frank P. Roddy, et al, motion to set aside sale allowed; new sale ordered.

Mary E. Walsh, et al vs Mary E. Leforgee et al, bill to quiet title; decree pro confesso as to defendants not answering original and cross bills; referred to master.

Jefferson E. Willard et al vs The Municipal Electric Company, chancery; reference intervening petition.

In the case of Stickel vs Stickel a motion was entered to set aside sale.

**Sales Approved.**

Reports of sales submitted by master in chancery Finn were approved in the following cases:

Anna Bolles vs James T. Bolles, et al; Peoples Savings and Loan Association vs A. D. Risley, et al, same vs Verdie Hudson, et al; same vs Mary M. Doty, et al; Robert L. Walston vs Michael Cavanaugh et al; Frederick Nientker vs Martha Williams; H. Colter vs Larkin T. Crawford et al; Frank H. Paine vs Sadie S. Brewer et al; Savings Fund Building Association vs Mary E. Morehouse et al; same vs Charles M. Penrod et al; Miles K. Young; receiver vs John W. Harvley et al; Colby Bros. & Co. vs Sophia Tolladay et al; Young vs Daniel Reed et al; same vs W. F. Niesler et al; same vs W. B. Baker et al; same vs U. S. Friend et al; same vs W. A. Ferguson et al; the Loan and Homestead Association of Decatur vs. John K. W. Vanquiash et al.

**Common Law Docket.**

Thomas Parker, jr., receiver of the Mutual Fire Insurance company vs the Eagle lumber company; attachment; bond approved.

**People's Docket.**

Oscar W. Nelson; sentenced for assault for a criminal assault, asked to be discharged as a pauper; motion allowed.

## WAS NOT HADFIELD.

**The Dead Man Found in the River Was Not the Decatur Man as Was Thought Possible.**

It was thought possible that the dead man found on the bank of the Sangamon river last week was George Hadfield, but that theory is found to be incorrect as Hadfield is still alive. Hadfield was a young man who appeared to be greatly interested in church and Y. M. C. A. work. He went away to study for the ministry, returned to Decatur for a few days and was then never seen or heard from since. It was thought possible that the body of the man found was that of Hadfield as no trace had ever been found of him but since then a Decatur man has received a letter from Hadfield and he is still alive.

**Gold Contracts.**

Editor Republican: Mr. John Zollars, of Macon, chairman of the free silver Democratic committee, and the owner of several good farms in Milam township, has for some years past been renting his land for grain rent. Some days ago one of Mr. Zollars renters made application to him for the renewal of his contract for another year's rent. Mr. Zollars informed him he must have money rent for next year, the price per acre being agreed upon. Then Mr. Zollars again informed him that he must have a contract for the money to be paid in gold. Rather a smooth scheme for a strong advocator of free silver, and one who is making a strong appeal to his neighbors and friends to cast their votes for free silver at 16 to 1; but when he is put to the test he flinches, and flees from the unreasonable ratio between the two metals at 16 to 1, but takes for his safety and protection our present gold standard that for twenty-three years has stood the test and is now protecting five hundred million of our silver dollars. Republican.

Macon, Ill., August 19, 1896.

**The Death Record.**

From the Daily of Wednesday.

Mrs. Bridget McNamara died at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, August 18, at the family residence, 1129 East Eldorado street, of paralysis, aged 60 years. She leaves four children, Mrs. M. T. Bonifield, Mrs. F. Foster, of Chicago, Mrs. E. W. Erisman, of Oklahoma Territory, and John McNamara, of Decatur. She was a native of Ireland, but came to Decatur when young and was one of the old residents of the city. She was a faithful member of St. Patrick's Catholic church. The body was removed to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bonifield, 1699 East William street.

Clifford, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Carder, died at 7:05 p. m., Tuesday, August 18, at the family residence, 1058 West Macon street, aged 2 years and 3 months. The child's death was caused by diphtheria. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, Rev. D. F. Howe will conduct [illegible]. The

## THE NATIONAL PARTY.

**Delegates Meet at the Tabernacle for the Purpose of Naming a State Ticket—No Fusion.**

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The first state convention of the members of the national party of Illinois, the broad-gauge wing, convened in this city this afternoon. There were present about thirty delegates. It is a mass convention for the purpose of naming a governor, lieutenant governor, state auditor and a full state ticket. The provisional committee who had charge of the arrangements up to to the time of the organization was composed of J. W. Wells, chairman; H. H. Roser, secretary, and L. G. Spencer, treasurer.

The national party is composed of those who split off from the Prohibitionists. The platforms of the two parties differ in this respect: that the Prohibitionists stand on a single platform, that of the suppression of the liquor traffic, while the Nationalists have a number of planks in their platform. Besides the Prohibition clause they favor the free coinage of silver, woman's suffrage, the operation of the railroads by the government, the election of the president, vice president and senators by a direct vote of the people and a number of other things.

The provisional committee took up their headquarters at the St. James hotel. They chose that hotel because there was no bar connected with the place. Bentley, the party candidate for president, was expected in the city this afternoon. He will speak at the tabernacle some time today, and at the W. C. T. U. hall at 9 o'clock this evening. There will be a mass meeting at the park tonight and one again tomorrow night. This afternoon at 1 o'clock the delegates met to name committees and at 3:30 o'clock the convention began. The afternoon will be taken up in preliminary work but tomorrow the state ticket will be named. Isaac Biggs, of Chicago, is spoken of as the man to serve on the ticket for governor and it is likely than Daniel R. Sheen, of Peoria, will be chosen for U. S. senator.

There seems to be some probability that there will be considerable opposition in the convention. There is another faction who are in favor of indorsing a part of the regular Prohibition ticket while the others want to name an entirely new ticket. The difference of opinion will probably create considerable debate.

The convention will open tomorrow at the tabernacle at about 9 o'clock. It is an open meeting and anyone is allowed to attend. The call for the convention specifies that only those who are going to vote and work for the party will be allowed a vote in the convention.

**J. W. Wells.**

He is the provisional chairman of the Illinois national party, pastor of the Christian Federation church at Chicago, a middle-of-the-road worker, and was instrumental in a controversy at Chicago in getting Francis Murphy, the noted moral suasion lecturer, to take a stand for Prohibition. Mr. Wells led the bolt at Pittsburg.

**Henry H. Roser.**

Mr. Roser is the secretary of the state central committee. He is a hard worker and effective organizer. He is prominent in Good Templar work.

**L. G. Spencer.**

He is the state provisional treasurer and has been in the prohibition ranks twelve years. He is active in the work in Chicago and is a manufacturer.

## TO THE DEMOCRATS

**Of Macon County, Illinois, Who are Opposed to the Free Coinage of Silver at 16 to 1.**

You are hereby requested to assemble at the court house in Decatur on Saturday the 22nd day of August, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m., to select delegates to the state convention which will meet at Chicago on the 25th inst. and to transact any other business that may properly come before us. F. M. Pratt, Chairman.

Charles T. Haigh, Secretary.

August 18-d2&w.

**Farmers Have a Fight.**

Several farmers living near Boody had a quarrel yesterday which ended in the police courts. Gotleib Matena and his son John, are neighbors of W. C. Davis. There has been a misunderstanding for some time about a private roadway and yesterday the matter wound up in a fight. All the men had clubs and chased each other around. The neighbors interfered, however, before anyone was hurt. Today the two Matena men came to the city and swore out warrants against Davis, one charging him with disturbing the peace and the other with threatening to kill. Davis was arrested and his trial will come up tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock before Squire Provost. Attorney J. M. Gray has been retained to defend him.

**Sales of Real Estate.**

Charles E. Schroll to D. E. Brooks, lot 3 in block 2 in J. K. Warren & Co.'s south addition, $100.

Abraham Sultzenberger to Charles Clark, lots 14 and 15 in 5, 16, 3 east, $75.

James Millikin to Harvey C. Anthony, lot 10, block 2 in Millikin place, $1.

R. E. Turpin to Eli S. Ulery, forty acres in 11, 15, 3 east, $4600.

Alonzo Hall to H. M. Faith, lot 3 in block 1 in Kenny's first addition, $2000.

John M. Randall to Wilbur C. Miller, lot 7 in block 1 in Leafland Height, $250.

**Funeral of John Dinneen.**

The funeral of the late John Dinneen was held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Patrick's Catholic church. The services were conducted by Rev. Father P. J. Mackin and the burial was at the Cal[illegible]

## THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

**Some Interesting Statistics Which are Shown by the Annual Report of County Superintendent Keller.**

J. G. Keller, the county superintendent of schools, has prepared his annual reports of the conditions of all the schools in the county. The treasurer of each township reports to the county superintendent and he sent the report of the whole county to the state superintendent.

In the report there are some interesting figures in regard to the schools of the county. The figures show an increase over those of last year. This year there were 12,452 pupils in the schools in the county. This is an increase of 38 over last year. There are 19 graded and 109 ungraded schools in the county. During the year there have been three new schools erected, the Pugh school in Decatur and the Long Creek and Batchelder schools. Seventy-seven of the districts have libraries with a total of 4067 volumes, 54 of which have been purchased during the past year.

During the year $35,739.29 has been paid to male teachers and $59,080.23 to female teachers for salaries. The value of the school property in the county is placed at $377,795 and the value of the school apparatus at $7046.50.

In the county there are five children who cannot read or write and these are are all within the city. The average enrollment of the High school is given as 520.

**Woodmen at Blue Mound.**

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The Modern Woodman picnic was held in the grove at Blue Mound on Tuesday and was very largely attended. About 2500 people were present. There was a parade in the forenoon headed by the Blue Mound band. Mrs. Lizzie Grist of Decatur gave an address, as did also O. W. Smith of Decatur. In the afternoon Attorney A. H. Black of Decatur occupied considerable time and made an excellent address. He was followed by F. B. Easterly and E. H. Baugh. The picnic gathering was a great success.

In the course of his address after presenting the fraternal benefits, Mr. Black said: "The Modern Woodman order is typed after Christ's teaching and is built not upon the sand but upon the rock of ages and will last as long as time. The native members will do their part and leave the results with posterity and with God. When we look to the state life of our nation does not the conviction sweep upon us that a higher education which looks upon good government as a step in spiritual development of man, is needed in matters pertaining to citizenship and the carrying out of law. Law merely requires man to restrain from injuring others and defends the rights of his person, liberty and property. Law regulates all the political rights, duties, privileges and obligations of the citizen that have been established by constitutional provision, fixed by statute or defined by judicial construction. Our order is creating respect both locally and nationally, our interests are receiving attention, not only in the various states, but also in congress. We have men in high office in our government who are ever ready to strike a blow in behalf of our noble fraternity. Ever since we have been under our present leader our success has been remarkable, and it has been his aim and uppermost thought to place Woodcraft in the vanguard of all the fraternal protective orders. All hail the name of our head consul. Let honor go where honor belongs; God speed him in all his laudable undertakings. Under the Woodman banner, under the stars and stripes of liberty, security, stability and responsibility, each member will acquire his full value and assert the full dignity of his being; and Woodcraft will reach in a calm and orderly manner, slowly, but surely, the degree of progress which it is destined to attain."


"As if a brick were lying in my stomach" is the description by a dyspeptic of his feeling after eating.

This is one of the commonest symptoms of Indigestion. If you have it, take Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Not only this symptom, but all the symptoms of indigestion are cured by Shaker Digestive Cordial.

So many medicines to cure this one disorder. Only one that can be called successful, because only one that acts in a simple, natural, and yet scientific way. Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Purely vegetable, and containing no dangerous ingredients, Shaker Digestive Cordial tones up, strengthens, and restores to health all the digestive organs.

Sold by druggists, price 10c to $1.00 a bottle.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.


Catherine Haring, wife of William Haring, died of paralysis Sunday, August 16, at her home in Boody, aged 71 years and 4 months. The funeral was held from the residence Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services were held at the German M. E. church at 3 o'clock.

The members of the High school base ball nine will go to Lovington Thursday to play the nine of that city.

## FIRST DAY'S RACES.

**Over 6000 People at the Park on Ladies' Day.**

**NAMES OF THE WINNING HORSES**

**Sandy Hook, George G. and Flossie Delania—Splendid Time in the Trot and Paces—Bicycle Wonder—Band Music.**

From the Daily of Wednesday.

The annual race meeting of the Decatur Trotting association had an auspicious opening at the park Tuesday afternoon. Everything was lively, the sun shone brightly, there was a good breeze, the track was fast and in excellent shape. Goodman's band in the south end of the band stand played in its usual spirited manner, the officers of the association were courteous and affable and great strings of fast horses were on the mile track to show the great throng of people what they could do. In the grand stand were 4000 people and over 2000 more were in other parts of the grounds. It was Ladies' day and the fair sex were out in large numbers to grace the occasion with their presence. Many preferred to occupy the grand stand but there were many in handsome and comfortable vehicles on the other side.

The judges of the races—three interesting events—were Bert Meriweather, D. L. Vigus and J. L. Sears, and the starter was Harry Loper who is very clever in his important role. He treated everybody fairly and made the drivers come to the scratch promptly, greatly to the satisfaction of the auditors. In the timers' stand were the veterans C. P. Housum, Dr. Connolly and T. A. Powers.

The three events were greatly enjoyed and at each finish the people applauded enthusiastically. The 2:18 trot brought sixteen horses under the wire and all but one stayed in to the finish, none getting the distance flag. George G. was too much for the others. He took first money handily; Moxie second, McW. third, and Roxie Croix fourth. The Anderson Wilkes colt, Flossie Delania, in three straight heats, got the pick of the $400 purse. She is a Monticello mare and a dead match for R. R. Montgomery's speedy mare, Prestoria Wilkes. They would make star performers as a pole team.

**The Summaries.**

First Race—Purse $500—2:15 Pace.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sanday Boy, c. c., by Sphinx | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tezuca, br. m., by Reserve Fund | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Peter Piper, by Nantucket | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Blinky Morgan | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Fanny Dunas, b. m., by Dunas | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Red Strath, b. g., by Red Wilkes | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Cavatina, by Orrin Russell | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| Reuben S., br. g., by Stratford Sprague | 8 | 9 | 4 |
| Ione, br. m., by Game Onward | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Hustler | 6 | 10 | dr |

Time—2:12¼, 2:12, 2:12¼.

Second Race, 2:18 Trot—Purse $500.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George G., b. h., by Ayers Gift | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Maxie, by Opel | 1 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| McW., b. h., by Fergus McGregor | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| Roxie Croix, ro. m., by Jay Bird | 13 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Allie Medium | 3 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Bradford | 9 | 8 | 12 | 9 |
| Dr. Robinson | 4 | 13 | 13 | 15 |
| Hal Pointer | 8 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Almira Highwood | 9 | 11 | 9 | 14 |
| Josephine Dixon | 13 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Bob Acres | 12 | 12 | 8 | 3 |
| Gold Bond | 7 | 15 | 6 | 7 |
| Rego | 14 | 16 | 10 | 13 |
| Charlie R | 16 | 17 | 11 | 12 |
| Tempter | 17 | 6 | 15 | 4 |
| Minnescale | 15 | 14 | dr. | |

Time—2:15¼, 2:14¼, 2:16, 2:14¼.

Third Race, Three Year Old Pace, Purse $400.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flossie Delania, by Anderson Wilkes | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Argotine, by Argot Wilkes | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Eyelet, by Gambetta Wilkes | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| After the Ball, by Aleymot | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| Buck Allen | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Miss Creighton | 5 | 6 | 6 |

Time—2:15¼, 2:15¼, 2:15¼.

**The Boy Bicycle Wonder.**

Master Grover Servis, of Ottawa, Ill., in a bright garb, came on the track with his midget wheel, and gave a splendid exhibition of trick bicycle riding. Grover is but 5 years old and is strongly built. He did some very clever work with the wheel and won applause from all parts of the ground. He will appear every afternoon of the races.

**Monticello Races.**

The Piatt county fair at Monticello opened yesterday with a large attendance, due partly to the fact that the old settlers' reunion was held in conjunction with it yesterday forenoon. In the afternoon races the time made was somewhat disappointing.

In the 2:35 trot, Joker S. finished first, Blanch Orton second, and Best of All third. Time, 2:37½.

In the 2:25 pace, Van Doan was first, Bate Smith second, Sunlight third. Time, 2:23½.

In the 2:15 pace, Kentucky Joe took first money, Dr. Keller second, other two starters withdrawn. Time 2:19½.

**Races This Afternoon.**

These races are on the card for this afternoon:

The 2:23 class pace. Eleven entries as follows: Wilemlina, Syra, Stella H. Easter Bell, Roy D, Fore Herr, Pre Winna, Little George, Gamahurst, After the Ball, Sam Estes.

The 2:40 trot has eleven entries as follows: May Fern, Archie Mamaleon, W. A., May Apple, Wake Bell, Will Wayne, Gyp Maffit, Mendota, Wilkie, Red Fre, Joe Kent.

The 2:19 pace has entries as follows: Tuty Wilkes, Frenchy Hal, Lady Helen, Blinkey Morgan, Arthur Wo, Prestoria Wilkes, Helen N, Jud Nick, Dud Davis, Lady Golden.


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# Weekly Republican.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.


Bryan said nothing about that Populist nomination in his New York speech. He probably forgot it.

The free silverites may howl about the "crime of '73" as much as they like, the crime of '93 after all is what is troubling the country. That was the crime that took away the jobs of our people

A canvas of the voters has developed the fact that Bryan cannot carry his own precinct and a letter from the son of Arthur Sewall shows that the vice presidential candidate cannot carry his own family. This is a deplorable condition of things to start on

It is reported that Burke Cockran will review Bryan's acceptance speech at an early day If this be true the review will be interesting reading for those who are interested in having the vagaries of the free silver campaign exploded and it will be interesting even to Mr. Bryan.

Much has been said about members of congress who are reported as saying they did not know the coinage act of 1873 dropped the silver dollar from coinage. The same might be said of the election of 1892. There are millions of voters who did not suspect that the vote of that year would drop as many dollars from the pockets of the people and the treasury of the United States

There are $2,000,000,000 of the people's money deposited in the savings banks and another $2 000,000,000 in the other banks of the country. The free coinage of silver would reduce the value of these savings one half as every dollar on deposit now is worth 100 cents, and would be cut down to the level of the cheap dollar as soon as we struck a silver basis which would be very soon after Bryan's election.

A canvas of the factory men has developed the fact that a large majority of them are for McKinley, protection and a sound dollar This has given the operators encouragement and some of them have opened their plants and given their people employment upon this showing. Surely a policy that frightens business men as the threat of free silver and free trade does cannot be in the interests of the people.

The Democratic party is entitled to the first prize as a distributer of our money values. First it created the wild cat money that robbed the people by its fluctuations. Second, it fought and helped to depreciate the money of the war. Third, it fought resumption of specie payment and made it harder to get upon a sound money basis and it is now demanding the free coinage of silver which would give the people a cheap and fluctuating currency.

The Mobile (Ala.) Register is becoming alarmed over the danger of losing Alabama in the coming election. It calls attention to the fact that the sound money Democrats in the state who are organizing includes the men of greatest party influence in the state and are dangerous opponents. On the other hand it says the party is made up by fusion of many discordant elements that may be hard to hold united

The voters should not forget the promises made by the Democratic campaigners in 1892 when the issue made by them was the tariff. Had those promises been realized we would have heard nothing in this campaign about the free coinage of silver as a panacea for the deplorable condition of the country, for there would have been no deplorable condition of the country's business. The campaigner who fooled the people once is trying to fool them again on a new issue and one which is infinitely more dangerous than the issue they presented in 1892.

A silver demagogue is always ready to declare that a fall in prices is due to discrimination against silver. The march of invention and advance in machinery are nothing to him. In former times paper was made of rags, but now a forest can be quickly reduced to a pulp for its manufacture. Yet the demagogue will swear that the "crime of '73" has ruined the paper business. The same is true of hundreds of other things that might be mentioned where the fall in price is due to invention and machinery which lowers the cost of production as in the case the products of iron and of fabrics from wool and fibre.

The discussion of the money question has developed the fact that the advocates of the free coinage of silver have no argument to support the proposition that it would be beneficial to the people. The only argument, if such it may be called, is to the effect that silver was demonetized in 1873 by intrigue and corrupt means which is not borne out by the facts. It was agreed without controversy in the early history of the government, according to the statements of wise men of all parties, that to coin gold and silver free for whomsoever presented bullion at the mint, a proper ratio must be fixed between the gold and silver coin based upon the commercial value of both metals. This had been conceded to be necessary by all the commercial nations of the world long before the establishment of this government. It was a plain business proposition. It was plain every day good sense. When our government, therefore first enacted a coinage law it was deemed the proper ratio should be 15 to 1 because it was estimated that one ounce of gold [illegible] ever. In practice, however, it was found that one ounce of gold was worth more than 15 ounces of silver and the result was that the gold, after being coined was driven out of circulation by the cheaper metal. In 1834 the ratio was changed by reducing the amount of pure gold in the gold coin so as to make it proportionately of less value than the silver coin. This resulted in making the silver coin a shade the more valuable and the gold coin remained with the people while the silver deserted them. These facts show conclusively that the two metals will not circulate together owing to the fact they cannot be kept together in value. The proposition defended by the free silverite is to coin gold and silver free at a ratio of 16 to 1 when the ratio is 32 to 1. In the light of past experience here and in Europe gold and silver would not circulate side by side at this ratio and the people would lose one-half the circulating metal. This fact must be admitted. There is no escape from it. This would bring the country to a single silver standard. It would produce monometallism instead of bimetallism as the free silverites claim.

This disposes of the "crime of '73" as a factor in this discussion. It does not matter now whether a crime was committed or not. If the free coinage of silver at the present commercial ratio would not, which it will not bring silver to a parity with gold the whole free silver campaign is a fraud upon the farmer, the laboring man, the wage earner and the business men and for that reason it will fail at the polls.

## A Lesson on Wheat Prices.

The free silver Democrats have much to say of the price of wheat and cotton. These are the staples they use to parade their claim that the demonetization of silver has caused a decline in the price of products. These Democrats in 1892 had not discovered this and consequently we heard nothing from them in 1892 about it. That was the year they were raising the price of wheat and labor by free trade. That was the great panacea. Then it was "Grover and clover." What effect, if any, had that election on the price of wheat? During the four years of Harrison's administration the average price of wheat was 82.5 cents a bushel and during the past three years of Cleveland's administration the average price of wheat has been 55 cents., the present year added will probably reduce the average below 55 cents. This is a difference in favor of Harrison and protection, which kept the farmers' consumers at work, of 27 cents a bushel. When Cleveland was first elected in 1884 though it was known his party did not control the senate, but the free trade policy of the party that elected him and the possibility that his party might secure a majority in the senate during his term, made those careful who employed labor They drew in a lot of sail and as a result during Cleveland's first term the average price of wheat was 69.6 cents. This was 13 cents less than the average price during the Harrison administration. These are cold facts that cannot be accounted for in the "crime of '73." What the farmer needs is not a deliverance, from the "crime of '73" but deliverance from the crime of '93 which took the dollar out of the pockets of the wage earners.

## The Meaning of 16 to 1.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The free silver orators, Mr. Bryan included, are constantly proclaiming that their purthings could restore the conditions that prevailed previous to 1873, and make the market value of silver what it was then, they would not want free coinage. There would be nothing in it for them. They could do better by selling their silver in the form of bullion than by having it coined into dollars. What they really want is cheap money, a kind of money with which creditors can be cheated. They are not trying to put silver back to its old place, and re-establish the monetary system that existed before the "great crime" was committed. Their scheme does not imply the coinage of better dollars than those that we now have, but infinitely poorer ones, which can be used in the payment of debts at the rate of 53c on the dollar. That is what the ratio of 16 to 1 means when plainly interpreted. Instead of standing for the restoration of former conditions and an honest observance of contracts and obligations, it signifies a resort to repudiation, a scaling of debts to the extent of 47c on the dollar. That is its principal merit in the eyes of those who are doing the loudest talking for it. When they dwell upon what they pose is to restore the order of things that existed before 1873—to right a monstrous wrong and make the situation what it was prior to the perpetration of that wrong. They tell us, in other words, that the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of the white metal at the ratio of 16 to 1 represents a patriotic desire for a return to the money of the fathers, "the dollar of the daddies," as they are fond of putting it. But the fact is that this claim on their part is false and dishonest. They are not aiming to bring back the old order of things. The ratio of 16 to 1 which they pretend to hold in so much reverence does not mean the restoration of the money of the fathers. They do not for a moment contemplate a result of that kind. The "dollar of the daddies," the silver dollar that existed previous to 1873, was worth $1.03, and the dollar that they propose to give us would be worth only 53c. Instead of wishing to provide the country with an abundance of the old kind of dollars they desire to flood it with a new kind of dollars that would pass for only about one-half of their nominal value.

If these glorifiers of the old order of call the sacredness of the ratio of 16 to 1, they are thinking only of the opportunity that it affords for those who owe given sums of good money to make settlement in equal sums of inferior money, and thus profit by a species of manifest and flagrant dishonesty.

## Bryan Did Not Answer.

The following from the New York Tribune shows how absurd the proposition for the free coinage advocates to and how even Mr. Bryan himself does not answer plain practical questions:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir—Inclosed please find a copy of a letter which I addressed some time since to the Democratic candidate for president, the Hon. William J. Bryan. I have not received an answer, and hardly expected that I would. The questions in the letter outline a phase of the silver question which I have not seen discussed. The two propositions of the Democrats are contradictory. By free coinage they are going to make 16 to 1 the proper ratio between the two metals, and by free coinage they are going to raise the price of cotton and wheat. Both of these things cannot be done. The fifth question in the letter contains the gist of my contention, namely, that it is not possible that both the prices of cotton and what should be raised, and that 371¼ grains of silver should be made equal to 23 1-5 grains of gold. The other questions are merely to elucidate this one. I send you the letter for publication, believing that some discussion of this phase of the silver question will be of value.

S. Herbert Gleny.

Washington, July 27, 1896.

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1896.

Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Sir As the Democratic nominee for the presidency, standing on a free silver platform, I suppose you will allow an American citizen to ask you a few questions which he believes will benefit two classes of silver advocates to have answered, namely, the cotton raisers of the south and the wheat raisers of the west.

1. Is it not contended by you and other free silver advocates that the fall in the prices of cotton and wheat is due to the appreciation in the value of gold?

2. Do you not claim that if the value of these commodities was measured in silver as a standard of value instead of gold, the price of both cotton and wheat would be increased?

3. Is it not also contended by you that the present low price of silver is due to the fact that it is denied free coinage at the mints of this country, and that if it were given the same rights as gold it would increase in value, and 16 to 1 become the proper ratio of value between the two metals?

4. If by the free coinage of silver the ratio of value between the two metals should be made 16 to 1, would it make any difference in the price of cotton or wheat whether they were measured in gold or silver?

5. Is it possible to both increase the price of cotton and wheat and make 371¼ grains of silver equal in value to 23 1-5 grains of gold?

6. Would not a law making two pecks instead of four a bushel be quite as effective in raising the price of wheat?

I ask these questions because I believe their consideration and answering will disclose some truths about this silver question which the American people are entitled to know. Yours respectfully,

S. Herbert Gleny.

## Eli Perkins' Conversion.

Eli Perkins reports that he has abandoned the Cleveland Democracy and come out for Bryan. The following which includes his reasons is what he has to say about it:

"I have concluded to abandon the Cleveland Democracy," said Eli Perkins, "and come out for Willie Bryan, the Boy Orator, and Populism"

"What are your reasons?" was asked

"Because," said Eli, "Willie will do worse than Grover Cleveland talked about the rich grinding the poor, but Willie is an out-and-out anarchist Cleveland's tariff for revenue turned out to be a tariff for deficit. It has run us in debt about $300,000,000. Now, Bryan is an avowed free trader, and he will increase that Cleveland deficit. He will increase Cleveland's monthly balance of trade against us"

"How will he do it?"

"Why, we have been exporting $48,000,000 worth of silver a year to Europe and taken their gold in return Now, with free coinage the United States will buy this $48,000,000, worth of silver, coin it into $96,000,000, and hand it back to the mine owners"

"What else will Bryan do?"

"Why, he says his free coinage will double the value of our $600,000,000 worth of corn and cotton, and cause England to buy these things in Russia, Argentina, India and Egypt. That will increase the balance of trade against us $600,000,00 more won't it?"

"But can't foreigners bring their silver over here and buy corn and cotton with it?"

"Well, yes, they can bring Mexican dollars or India silver worth 50 cents on a dollar, have it coined and doubled in value at our mint, and then buy corn and cotton with it But they won't bring any gold. Then won't we have lots of silver? Won't we?"

"What else will Willie Bryan do?"

"The platform says he'll buy all the rail ends—140,000 miles of railroads He'll pay for them in silver, which will pay 50 per cent profit on to the mine owner The railroads will cost $10,000,000 000. We'll have nihilists for conductors, socialists for brakemen, and anarchists for engineers Coxey will be general manager."

"But will that be legal? What does our platform say?"

"Legal! Why, we will make new laws. Debs is drafting them now Then, if the wicked supreme court tries to stop a strike we'll smash that court and put in Popocrat judges That is all in Willie Bryan's platform Then we'll have a big discriminating income tax that Cleveland wanted, but which was headed off by the supreme court. We'll tax the rich man's property, and then tax his salary We'll show you class legislation"

"But where are we to get our gold from?"

"We won't need any gold Our statesmen, Peffer, Jerry Simpson, Altgeld, Tillman and Willie Bryan will take care of us. Most is our Mahatma, and Dennis Kearney is our Saint. Gold and the gold bugs must get off the earth. Whoop!

"Now," said Eli, "I'm going to the Popocrat headquarters to talk with George Francis Train and Ollie Teale about free trade, free silver, and how we'll kill the factories, lower wages, stab the courts, increase the public debts, and bankrupt what is left of the old republic."—New York Sun.

## THE WISE MEN OF KANSAS.

Supposed to Be Written in the Year 2500—A Fable.

"It was near the close of the nineteenth century—everywhere there was great depression. Railroads could not pay dividends, values were shrunken, money was idle, labor unemployed. The well-to-do could not make profits, the poor could not pay their debts, and everybody was gloomy and sad. Each man as he met his neighbor would solemnly say in the language of Hon. James Fadden, 'what tell,' and moodily pass on.

"There then arose the wise men of Kansas. They were mighty in their day; with honeyed words they beguiled the people. They painted in colors of night the depression of labor and the suffering of poverty. They pictured in hues that [illegible] lights of luxury and the blessings of wealth.

"Frenzied by the intoxicating dream they exclaimed, 'wherefore are we not all rich? Go to now! Let us abolish poverty. Let us legislate ourselves into affluence.' And the people heard and were smitten with delicious madness.

"Then the governor assembled the wise men in special session and thus addressed:

'Most noble, brave and mighty yeomen, our people groan. The burden is heavy upon them. Early and late they toil and eat the bread of disappointment and bitterness. Make ye laws for their deliverance.

"We are the greatest state in the union. We are big enough and rich enough to have a policy of our own regardless of what other states may do or may not do. Let us be patriotic. A Kansas policy for Kansas is the need of the hour. Wheat is hard to raise and the yield is light and uncertain, but we are great on corn. The notion that the price must be governed by the law of supply and demand is a superstition, by means of which the rich plunder and oppress honest toil. Make ye, therefore, a law in accordance with which sovereign and august statute corn shall be put upon a par with wheat. They shall be interchangeble bushel for bushel, and the price of corn shall be the same as the price of wheat. Do this, and the people of Kansas shall rise up and call you blessed, and all the world except the money lenders shall hail you as the emancipators of mankind.

"The wise men passed the law as the governor had advised and all the people of the state rejoiced, for their cribs were full of corn. They could hardly contain themselves till the governor had signed the bill which raised the price of Kansas corn from fifteen cents to forty five cents a bushel. All the people now felt rich. They bought many luxuries, and the most of them went in debt. They wondered that they had never before found out that wealth was simply a matter of legislation, and they felt a great pity and contempt for the ignorant and superstitious people of the other states. Then the farmers from other states began hauling their corn to Kansas. Long lines of wagons came winding along every road Boats floated it down the rivers and railroads rushed it in from every section of the country. It seemed as if the country was all corn and it was all headed for Kansas. The people of Kansas took their medicine, that is, they took the corn and gave up their wheat.

"The farmers from other states thought the Kansas people were queer, but they kept bringing them their corn. Corn came in and wheat went out. And besides all the Kansas people had gone to raising corn because it was more easily produced than wheat and was to bring just as much in the market as wheat, for the wise men had decreed that it should. It was not long till Kansas had all of its own and nearly all of its neighbor's corn.

"When the other states saw this vast accumulation and knew that it must sooner or later come out to the market, the price of corn began to decline till it could be purchased anywhere except in Kansas for ten cents a bushel. In Kansas the price was still forty-five cents, which was the price of wheat, but there were no buyers. Neither would any one exchange wheat for their corn. When the autumn came the Kansas people did not have any wheat for seed. Then they sent to the neighboring states and implored the farmers to exchange wheat at a parity with corn. But the farmers said: 'We will exchange one bushel of wheat for four and one-half bushels of corn.' "Our law,' replied the Kansas people, 'puts corn and wheat at a parity. They are equal, for our wise men said they should be.' And the farmers replied, 'Your wise men are asses; let them eat your corn.' So the Kansans went back home, and all their people were in despair.

"The more corn they had the less it was worth, and they had nothing but corn. Day by day the times grew harder.

"Then the governor again assembled the wise men and said to them, 'Most consummate, picturesque and glittering goldarned fools. There is but one bigger fool than yourselves. It is he who now addresses you.

"We thought we could bluff the everlasting law of supply and demand with our statute. We thought we could legislate value into a thing and make our people rich by a law We thought we were patriotic. We were idiotic Let us honestly acknowledge our asininity, repeal our fool law, get back into line, with the other states and imagine no more that we are wiser than the whole world. Do this, and may we live long enough to know that the other states have ceased laughing at our folly and that our own state has ceased cursing us for it.

"Then the wise men repealed the law, but it was many years before the people recovered from the effects of the corn craze

"Moral—We are a big nation, but we are not the whole earth.

"Another moral—Legislation can neither make nor unmake values

"Still another—A fool is a man who thinks all the rest of the world are fools

"One more—We cannot lift ourselves up by our own boot straps.

"Note—The state of Kansas is used as an example in this fable for the reason that it produces quantities of corn. There is no intention to reflect upon the state or people of Kansas in any way."

Cupid breaks his bow at the sight of a face full of pimples and blotches. Hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and a sallow complexion will defy his best intentions. Beauty is more than skin deep. The skin is merely the surface on which is written in plain characters the condition of the body. The skin is not a thing by itself, and skin diseases are frequently not skin diseases at all. All the lotions and bleaches and creams and powders in the world won't make a good complexion if the digestion is wrong. If the stomach is sour, and the liver torpid, and the bowels constipated, the skin will show it. No use trying to treat the skin for such a condition. The only way to relieve it is to cleanse the system and purify the blood. As long as the heart is pumping impurities to every part of the body, just so long these impurities will show through the skin.

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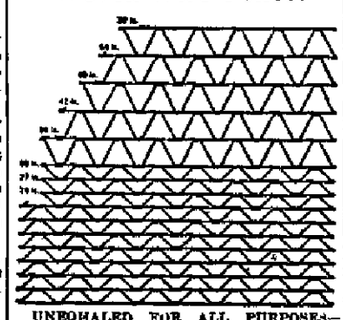

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LYMAN P. WALTER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist.

## Will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday, August 26, 27, 28, 29.

Apropos of the now famed expression, "a cross of gold and the crown of thorns," in Decatur there might be found a paradox today in Dr. Lyman P. Walter's every day practice. Without attempting to rival the famous Bryan-Call, et al., epigram, it might be said that a halo of promise and the sunshine of success seems omnipresent wherever Dr. Walter pitches his tent, for since coming to Decatur his crown has been one of praise and his cross one of easier burden than one of gold. The young scientist seems to delight in it and nothing pleases him more than the relief he gives the suffering. The restoration of hearing to an afflicted person or the imparting of sight to the sightless are blessings which the giver enjoys as much as the recipient.

A reporter in an interview with him yesterday at the St. Nicholas remarked, "You must meet with many strange scenes in your practice, doctor."

"I do," quickly replied he. "The grave and the gay, the pathetic and the joyous, scenes of sorrow and scenes of happiness, tears and smiles, are blended together in my rooms. But the hardest part of the physician's lot is to inform the afflicted that there is no help for him. For instance, a deaf mute comes to me full of hope and anticipation, his or her expectations are worked up to the highest pitch. After examination their case is discovered to be a hopeless one and a double ordeal is encountered—one for the physician to tell him so, and the other for the patient to receive the blighting news."

"What do you regard as the most remarkable case you have ever had, doctor?"

**Fainted from Joy.**

"I have had so many that I hardly call to mind the most remarkable. I remember one, however, at Joliet about a year ago now, which had a tinge of romance in it. A lady came to the hotel in the evening and was unable to engage in conversation except by means of an ear trumpet. She was a sweet faced, pretty woman, just one of the kind that at first glance awakens your sympathies—a woman that every one wanted to be of service to, as if by intuition. She drew people to her. She registered at the Hotel Monroe and retired for the evening, after having made an impression upon everybody that she had come in contact with, by her sweet, womanly ways. She had informed Mrs. Northam that the object of her visit was to consult me, and after she had retired Mrs. Northam said: 'Doctor, I do hope you can do something for that lady, she is so nice and so unreconciled to her affliction. She has lost her position because of her deafness.'

On further inquiry I found out the lady was an actress and that her affliction was caused by the explosion of a revolver on the stage, in close proximity to her ear, the concussion causing that which afterwards developed into steppe of the drum, followed by sympathy that caused deafness of both ears. She had visited specialists in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. This I learned before taking her case.

The next morning she visited my room and I had no sooner finished giving her treatment than she screamed and fell to the floor in joyful hysterics—her hearing had returned almost instantly. In about two minutes I had the people of the whole house in the room—servants, guests, landlord and everybody else—and I want to confess I was so badly excited I could not explain the situation. She had fainted, and was still lying on the floor. Willing hands assisted her to a sofa, where I applied restoratives, and for the next half hour her delirium was divided between uncontrollable joy, laughter and sobs. But she finally came around all right. The last that I heard of her she was with an opera company bound for California and Australia. The remarkable feature about her case was that after her hearing was restored her voice had changed from a contralto to a sweet, mellow soprano. Her name was Rae Blair."

**Deaf from Childhood.**

Another remarkable case was that of Walter Rosbach, the deaf mute cycle rider, well known through all parts of Illinois for his swiftness on the wheel. Deaf mute from childhood, he came to me at Joliet, and at the first treatment I made him hear a little. At the end of three months he was enabled to engage in conversation if you spoke to him in a loud tone of voice. He is now in Chicago and talks to his friends instead of writing to them as was his wont.

I have examined several cases in Decatur, upon which quick results can be gained, provided they engage my services. There is one gentleman whose case is a very simple one, and he is very deaf. I can make him hear in two hours' time as well as he ever could. There are others that will derive great benefits from my new methods, but I discover that a great many people have been fooled or humbugged, consequently they are a little shy and are waiting for results."

**HIS HEARING RESTORED.**

**Mr. John T. Briggs, Superintendent of Shellabarger's Mills, Tells of His Cure.**

Mr. John T. Briggs, 818 North Water street, superintendent of Shellabarger's mills, was interviewed by a reporter for The Review on Thursday last, with the following results:

"You are treating with Dr. Walter for deafness?" was asked.

"Yes. I began growing deaf about five years ago and have been gradually growing worse until the affliction was interfering with my business, and in a measure dethroning my health. I called on Dr. Walter on Tuesday and he diagnosed my case as catarrhal deafness."

"And you engaged his services?"

"I did."

"With what results?"

"Splendid results—although less than a week has elapsed my condition has been greatly improved. I hear noises around the mill that I have not heard for years. In the street, sounds that were once familiar, but had departed from my hearing, are again coming back. I engage in ordinary conversation without difficulty, but better than all that is the rest that his treatment has brought to me. I had experienced a great deal of difficulty of late years upon going to bed. My sleep was interfered with, and of late my nose would stop up entirely, causing breathing through that organ an impossibility. Bad taste in my mouth in the morning to a degree almost unbearable. Last night I slept like a log for the first time in months—slept the entire night without interruption, and when I awoke this morning, for the first time in years, there was no bad taste in my mouth. I now breathe through my nose with almost perfect freedom. In short, the change is so marked in so short a time that I can freely recommend Dr. Walter as a man of skill and eminence in his profession. He promises me a radical cure in one month and I am satisfied from the progress made that there is no doubt he will accomplish it. While I have treated with other specialists I have never received benefit, and the treatment I am taking at the hands of Dr. Walter is entirely new. Instruments, mechanical appliances, medicines and all I had never seen before."

**DOUBT DISPELLING TRUTH.**

**Other Decatur People Who Testify to Dr. Walter's Superior Ability.**

Nearly a week has elapsed now since Dr. Walter came to the city. Those who waited to see the results of his operations on the eyes of people with deformed vision, will find ready and willing references in those who have met and engaged his services.

**OPERATED ON A FOUR-YEAR-OLD.**

**The Delicate Feat of Straightening a Child's Cross Eyes Performed by Dr. Walter.**

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fletcher of Boody, Ills., brought their 4-year-old son to Dr. Walter to have his eyes straightened. The little fellow, like all children of that age, was scared nearly out of his wits at the surgical instruments that were brought to view in the doctor's office, consequently he became an obstreperous patient to deal with. Many physicians, under like conditions, would not have performed the operation, but would have told the parents to take him home and wait till he got older. Dr. Walter has the peculiar faculty of getting a youngster in love with him and then doing as he pleases with them, so after a half hour's jollying the young man was gotten into a condition of mind where operation was possible. It was performed and he went forth into the world transformed of a deformity that would have caused him much humiliation, and, if he was like other cross eyed people, many hand to hand encounters before he had reached his majority.

**CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED.**

**Master Elwin Goff of 115 West Wood St., Sees Straight Now.**

One of Dr. Walter's first patients was Master Elwin Goff of 115 West Wood street. Master Elwin had for a week been screwing his courage to the sticking point, in anticipation that he was to pass through a trying ordeal. But when Dr. Walter had clipped the muscles and brought the refractory optics to their natural poise, and the mirror was held up to the little fellow's vision, he remarked: "My eyes are straight now and he didn't hurt me a bit." Master Elwin is happy and his parents are willing to be interviewed on the question of Dr. Walter's painless methods and skill as an eye surgeon.

**COPERATED ON FOR EXOPHORIA.**

**A Difficult Operation on Mr. Deck Requiring Great Skill.**

Mr. J. L. Deck, attorney at law, whose home is at 1353 North Edward street, Decatur, was troubled with a deformity of the eye known as exophoria—to speak English, the eye turned out instead of in. In just two minutes after Mr. Deck had seated himself in the chair Dr. Walter had made a transformation in his case that caused the attorney to wonder whether he was himself, or, like the famous Tom Watson, wonder "where he was at." Mr. Deck said, "Well, doctor, I can vouch for the truthfulness of your assertions in the newspapers that your operations on the eye are made by new and painless methods. Indeed, it was painless, and I am glad that I waited all these years to meet a man of your deftness and skill before going through the ordeal."

**Young Alfred Mauer.**

A great many Decatur people will remember the Rev. E. B. Mauer, but a short time ago pastor of the church of United Brethren in Decatur. Dr. Walter recalled the fact that about four years ago he operated upon the eyes of Alfred, son of Rev. Mauer, and straightened them, and many of his Decatur acquaintances will attest the success of the operation.

Many other references from Decatur people, who do not wish their names used, will be furnished upon application to the doctor at his rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 26, 27, 28, 29. His absence on Monday and Tuesday of next week is necessitated for hospital work in Chicago.

**The G. A. R. Encampment.**

Those who expect to go to S. Paul on August 31 to attend the national encampment of the G. A. R. are requested to report the fact to H. F. May the chairman of the committee of arrangements before August 25, so that he can secure chair car and sleeping car accommodations and the meal arrangements for entertainment at St. Paul. It is expected that there will be quite a number of the G. A. R. men and their wives will attend.

**Everything New—The Finest.**

P. Perl, the undertaker, has renovated his undertaking establishment and stocked it with the finest goods. He also carries the cheaper goods. His funeral car is the finest that he could find or that money could buy. It is even supplied with rubber tires and is the latest and most modern car built. There is none better in the state. Mr Perl intends that his place shall be second to none. Telephone 169, old and new. The firm name will be P. Perl & Son.—20-d&wtimo

**Death of a Child.**

Richard, the ten-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robezek, of 943 North Calhoun street, died at 1:30 a. m., Sunday, August 16. The funeral was held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence. The services were conducted by Rev. Metzger, of the German Lutheran church and the burial was at Greenwood cemetery.

**The Storm of Sunday Morning.**

The storm early Sunday morning was a severe one. The wind blew very hard and the rain fall was heavy. Considerable damage has been done to the corn in all parts of the county by the wind and rain. It has been blown down and bent over but in spite of this the yield promises to be a large one.

**Sister of W. A. Holman Dead.**

Monday W. A. Holman received a telegram from Mansfield, La., stating that his sister, Mrs. B. F. Samuel, aged 32 years, had died in that city of typhoid fever at an early hour this morning. She leaves a husband and three children. Mrs. Martin Holman, mother of the deceased, and her son, Norman B. Holman, are at Mansfield where the funeral will be held.

**Death of an Old Settler.**

King Smith, one of the old settlers of this county, died Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at his home in Mt. Zion, aged 74 years. He was well known, having lived in the county for many years. The funeral was held Monday at Mt. Zion and the services were conducted by Rev. A. W. Hawkins, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city.

**Left His Home.**

A few days ago Harry Fulton, aged 15 years, son of Isaac Fulton, left his home at Hammond, Ill., and now his father is extremely anxious to locate him. The police have a description of the lad and are looking for him.

**Divorce Wanted.**

Mrs. Lucretia Tuttle has applied for a divorce from her husband, Edward Tuttle, on a charge of desertion. They were married in 1886. There is a child. The attorney for the complainant is C M. Lane.

**Fell from a Wagon.**

While driving west of Mowaequa Robert Hudson, aged 55, fell from the wagon, striking upon his head and sustaining injuries from which he died yesterday. He was a brother to Jack Hudson, the great cattle breeder.

**Joint Debate at Oakley.**

On Friday, August 21, there will be a joint debate on the money question at the school in Oakley.

Noah Jacobs and E. A. Park will uphold the gold standard and M. A. Nickey and E. B. Smith that of free silver.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 19, 1896.

The REPUBLICAN is indebted to R. Z. Taylor, dealer in grain, provisions and stocks, with correspondents in Chicago, New York, Minneapolis and St. Louis for the following market quotations

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| August | — | — | — | 55 |
| September | 56⅛ | 56⅞ | 55 | 55⅝ |
| December | 58⅞ | 59½ | 58⅜ | 59⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| | — | — | — | — |
| August | — | — | — | 22¾ |
| September | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | 22¾ | 23⅛ |
| May | 26¾ | 27⅛ | 26¾ | 27⅛ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| August | — | — | — | 17⅛ |
| September | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| May | 19⅞ | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 |
| Pork— | | | | |
| August | — | — | — | — |
| September | 6 10 | 6 15 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| August | — | — | — | — |
| September | 3 35 | 3 37½ | 3.32½ | 3 37½ |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| August | — | — | — | — |
| September | 3.27½ | 3 27½ | 3 25 | 3 27½ |

Sept. Wheat: puts, 55⅛c; calls, 56⅛c; curb, 55⅝c.

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS—CAR LOTS.

Wheat—140. Estimated, 154. Year ago, 48.

Corn—597; Estimated, 450; a year ago, 412.

Oats—206; Estimated, 210, a year ago, 152.

ESTIMATES FOR TO-MORROW.

Wheat, 116; Corn, 440; oats, 186.

Hog receipts 29,000; estimated 16,000. Market about steady. Light, $3.20@3.60; mixed, $3.10@3.50; heavy, $3.05@3 35, rough, $2.80@3.05.

Estimated for to-morrow, 28,000.

Cattle receipts 21,500; market 20c lower.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Wheat, Sept., 63½; Corn, Sept., 28⅜. Oats, Sept., 22.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Butter, steady, 8½@16; Eggs, steady, 11@13.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Wheat, cash, No. 2, red, 61c; Sept., 50c; Corn, cash, 21⅛c; Sept., 21¼. Oats, cash, 19¼, Sept., 19.

PEORIA QUOTATIONS.

PEORIA, Aug. 19.—Corn, firm, No. 2 22c, Oats, steady, No. 2, white, 19½@20. Rye nominal.

DECATUR STOCK MARKET.

The following are the ruling prices paid by local dealers for stock:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cows and Heifers | 2.50@3.00 |
| Steers | 3.50@4.50 |
| Hogs | 3.75@3.80 |
| Calves | 3.50@4.00 |
| Sheep | 3.00 |
| Export Cattle | 4.00@4.50 |

POULTRY MARKET.

Corrected daily by Max Atlas & Co:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hens | 6c per lb | Geese f f | 5c per lb |
| Springs | 6c per lb | Ducks | 7c per lb |
| Stags | 4c per lb | Eggs | 10c per lb |
| Roosters | 3c per lb | Hides | 4c per lb |
| Turkey hens | 10c per lb | —— | 2 to 4c per lb |
| Tom turkeys | 6c per lb | Tallow | 3½c per lb |
| Gobblers | 6c per lb | Beeswax | 20c per lb |

**Births.**

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Reynolds, of 144 West Packard street, on August 18, a daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Vest, of No. 956 East Decatur street, on August 18, a daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dimmock, of West Cerro Gordo street, on August 17, a son.

**Two Lives Saved.**

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. At West's Drug Store.

P. S. Outten, father of W. C. Outten, celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Wilson, in Riverside Monday. To commemorate the event there was a family reunion. The relatives gathered at the Wilson residence and spent the day pleasantly with Mr. Outten.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

**Married.**

At his office by Judge Hammer on August 17, Hayward Howard and Miss Maude Morris, both of Decatur. The couple will reside at 664 East Herkimer street.

## BASE-BALL

Is a very ancient game according to history. Adam was the first "base" man. Cain was the second "base" man—he put out Abel. The good samaritan made the first "assist." Noah took in the "game." Moses went in among the "rushes." The serpent was the first "catcher"—he caught Eve with an apple.

Lot and Mrs. Lot had a lot of trouble—they were both "put out." Goliath made a "hit." This idea that base ball is something new is all wrong. Even back as far as history goes you hear of men asking judgment—and getting it. Some things about base ball are new of course. Curve pitching is of recent date. "Stealing bases" can now be done without one of Marshal Mason's men arresting the thief. There's always a chance for improvement in everything; think of the improvement in base ball. Think of the improvement in everything. Think of the improvement in shoes since Adam's time. Think of the improvements since Folrath & Hardy's advent in Decatur. Why, they've made a three-base hit and scored all the runs. Think of the field playing and the good catches accredited to them. Folrath & Hardy "play ball." No doubt about that. Just now they're cleaning up the field—that is, they are going through their stock and making special prices on odds and ends, broken lots—dry goods men call them remnants. Let's don't worry about a name for them.

250 pairs Ladies' House Slippers, with bow and slide, worth $1.50, price now $1.

150 pairs Misses' Kid Button and Lace Shoes, sizes 13 to 2, worth $1.85; price now $1.

175 pairs Men's Satin Calf Lace or Congress, all sizes; worth $1.75, price now $1.40.

300 pairs Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, needle toe, all sizes; worth $1.75, price now $1.25.

These few bargains stand for scores of others.

Forlrath & Hardy,
The Foot Fitters.
Sign of the Old Cobbler.

## PARACHUTES FAILED TO WORK

**Tragic Deaths of Two Balloon Men—Jacobs a Victim.**

Quincy, Ill., August 17.—Before a large assemblage of people in Baldwin park at 6 o'clock Sunday evening a balloon race was started as one of the attractions of the day. Both were hot air balloons. Edward Durley was in one and Benjamin Franklin Jacobs in the other. Both left the ground at the same time, and when Jacob's balloon had reached a distance of about 200 feet he got on the trapeze bar of his parachute.

To the horror of the crowd of watching people, the balloon collapsed, the parachute failed to open, and Jacobs came swiftly to the ground. Both legs and his neck were broken and in a few minutes later all signs of life were extinct. A piece of one of the bones from his leg was found driven 5 or 6 inches in the ground where he fell.

Jacobs was 38 years old and married. He formerly lived here with his parents, but recently had been travelling through the country as an attache of Andrews and Showers' Dog Show company, which is now giving a series of exhibitions here. He had a narrow escape from death last Friday by meeting a similar accident.

(Jacobs is the man who made ascensions for Andrews & Showers from the Eldorado street show grounds in Decatur a few months ago. He was the idol of the small boys and everybody marveled at the daring of the man.)

**His Parachute Failed to Work.**

Dallas, Texas, August 17.—Prof. G. Berson, the well known aeronaut, lost his life here Sunday during a balloon ascension at the Oak Cliff park in the presence of 5000 spectators. At a mile above the earth he attempted to descend with a parachute of his own invention. The parachute worked well until within about 400 feet of the earth, when it commenced oscillating and swung him loose. The aeronaut shot down like a bullet, and fell in the campus of the Oak Cliff college, plunging through a large oak. His chin was wedged in a fork of the tree, his neck broken and his body almost dismembered.

Berson recently returned from the City of Mexico, and was on route to New York. He was a native of Indiana. He once made an ascension at Tacoma, Wash., fell in the bay and was rescued.

## BRYAN GONE FISHING.

**He Complains of Those Who Trouble Him With Letters—Is Trying to Hide.**

Upper Red Hook, N. Y., August 18.—Candidate Bryan found quite a bundle of mail awaiting him when he arose this morning. Many letters contained invitations from various cities, to speak. He said that was the reason why he did not want his route made known. He would speak at as many places as possible, but could not stop everywhere. Two thousand people were present last night when the party arrived and the hotel keeper said this morning. "There ain't been so many people here since Martin Van Buren visited here." This recalls the fact that Van Buren was only the other presidential candidate who visited this town. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Perrine went fishing to Spring Lake this afternoon. Tomorrow or Thursday Bryan will take a trip into the Catskills.

**Sewall's Son to Stump for McKinley.**

Lewiston, Me., August 18.—Harold M. Sewall, despite his relationship to the Democratic nominee for the place of vice president, is altogether the most sanguine Republican in the Pine Tree state. While the political differences between himself and his father have not marred in the least the happy relations of father and son, he does not look with any degree of doubt on his father's defeat, nor hesitate to do all that he can to accomplish the election of his opponents.

Hon. Joseph H Manley came from his cottage at Small Point this morning, on his way to Augusta. He was met at the station by Mr. Sewall, and they engaged in an earnest conversation. Harold is to take the stump at once for McKinley, and he thinks Maine is good for 25,000 Republican plurality. He expects his father home from New York on Wednesday.

**Crushed Under a Train.**

Topeka, Kan., August 19.—Six cars of a Rock Island stock train were derailed near here this morning. Four men riding in the feed box under one car, were crushed to death. Three have been identified as E. H. Mendenhall, Summerville, Mich., Miles Onaxy of Oklahoma, and George Canfield, of Jacksonville, Ill., or Kansas City.

**Old People.**

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1 per bottle at West's drug store.

**Will Give a Social.**

On Thursday evening, August 27, the members of the Sharon Christian Endeavor society will give a social at the home of Robert Park four miles northwest of the city, on the Mt. Pulaski road. Everyone is invited to attend the affair.

John W. Roberts at Harristown has made a bill of sale of all his personal property to Sarah Roberts. The consideration is $91.33.


**Fits Cured**

From U.S. Journal of Medicine. Prof. W. H. Pooke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. Pooke, M. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



**Cascarets**

TRADE MARK

C.C.C. CANDY CATHARTIC C.C.C.

**CURE CONSTIPATION.**

CANDY CATHARTIC — Cascarets are the crystalized result of scientific investigation. They combine every quality desirable in a *perfect cathartic*. Eat them like candy. Pleasant of taste, leave perfumed breath.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE — Cascarets *kill microbes*, bacteria, ptomanes, that breed and feed in the intestines. They contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. Therefore *not only cure, but prevent* all intestinal troubles. Prescribed by all up-to-date physicians.

PURELY VEGETABLE — Cascarets are purely vegetable. They contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. Every ingredient has its beneficial purpose, and the combination is not burdened with useless and harmful substances.

TONIC STIMULANT — Cascarets are a direct tonic stomachic and intestinal stimulant. Not only aid in discharging effete matter, but without fail prevent the loss of a particle of blood-making or tissue-building substance.

MILD BUT POTENT — Cascarets never gripe. They act quietly, positively, creating no discomfort. Taken systematically they will regulate evacuations perfectly. Especially valuable for piles, fistula and all rectal troubles.

BOON FOR MOTHERS — Cascarets increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers and render *mother's milk mildly purgative*. Mothers eat CASCARETS, and they afford the only safe laxative to the babe-in-arms.

CURE CONSTIPATION — Cascarets cure chronic constipation—every form of it. Taken patiently, persistently, they are guaranteed not to fail. If two months' treatment—$1,00—don't cure *any case*, no matter of how long standing or how often you've tried, druggists are authorized to refund purchase money. *We will make it good.*

10c, 25c, 50c. — Cascarets cost 10c, 25c or 50c a box. We publish no testimonials, but send sample free and then guarantee perfect satisfaction, or refund money. Fifty cents pays for a whole month's treatment. Two 50c boxes, two months' treatment, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation. Try CASCARETS yourself. At any drug store or by mail for price. Get our book, "One of the Things that Kills." Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., New York. 65

**NO-TO-BAC** cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.



*Special Visit!*
*Special Inducements!*
*FREE! FREE! FREE!*

LAST MONTH

**DRS. APPLEMAN & PRETTYMAN**

Gave a free treatment visit here with the hopes that all who needed treatment would take advantage of it. It seems that many could not, for many reasons, as numbers have asked the doctors to give them one more chance. Yielding to these solicitations, they have concluded to make a SPECIAL VISIT to accommodate them. Therefore they will on

*SATURDAY, AUGUST 22,*

**Give FREE TREATMENT to All New Callers.**

ONLY CHARGING COST OF MEDICINE FURNISHED.

Dr. Appleman and Prettyman are no fake doctors. They do not advertise to do impossibilities nor throw out catchpenny schemes to delude the sick. They have made 35 monthly visits to Decatur and treated many people, not one of whom will say aught against them.

EVERYBODY PRAISES THEM.

**D. Appleman** is the best known Specialist in his line in the state. He treats

**Diseases of Men Only.**

The opportunity afforded weak, nervous and degenerated young, middle aged or old men of getting well by seeing the noted doctor is worth considering. He thoroughly understands his business and positively will not take a case unless he is sure of the results.

**Dr. Prettyman,** as an eye, ear, nose, throat and chronic disease special st. stands pre-eminently at the head of the specialists of the day. Catarrh, lung, stomach, heart, liver, kidney and bladder troubles, if of a curable nature, disappear like magic under his valuable treatment.

**Diseases of Women**

treated by new and improved methods. Prices within the reach of all.

**Remember** All cases presented to these doctors are treated and cared for in the most approved ways. Faithful, conscientious and thoroughly scientific treatment.

No Charge for Consultation!
No Charge for Examination!
No Charge for Opinion!
No Charge for Advice!

*And Only Moderate Price For Medicines.*

AT ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, DECATUR,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22,

*9 a. m. to 9 p. m.*


## FARMERS' COLUMN.

WANTED—Paper Hanging. With 25 years experience I am prepared to give prompt attention to all orders for Painting and Paperhanging from all parts of the county. Prices reasonable and all work guaranteed. Drop a card to D. M. SMITH, West Pugh street. Aug. 6-wtf

MONEY TO LOAN.—I have money to loan on farms at 5 per cent. interest, without delay. Call and see me. GEO. W. EHRHART, Room 10 Opera Block. July 9-wtm

**Farm Loans.**

$250,000 to loan on farm lands for five years at 5 to 7 per cent. interest. Money furnished in five days if title is good.
May 21, 1896-wtf AARON SMICK.

THE "Dollar Special" cabinet photo is still being made, $1.00 per dozen. Proofs shown. Accuracy and permanence guaranteed. Dark days no hindrance in getting good negatives. East End Gallery, 1079 E. Eldorado St. Dec. 30 d&wtf

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# SHERMAN'S DAY.

**The Ohio Senator Addresses an Immense Throng at Columbus.**

## SPEECH DEVOTED LARGELY TO MONEY

**He Scores Stewart, Teller and Company With Their Own Statements and Actions—The Crime of 1806.**

Columbus, Ohio, August 15.—The Republican state campaign was opened here this afternoon in a big tent in the presence of a great throng of people. Delegations were present from Toledo, Findlay, Sandusky, Tiffin, Dayton, Cincinnati, Mansfield, Cleveland and many other places The weather was fine Some of the manufacturing establishments granted a half holiday to all their workmen to attend the meeting Governor Bushnell was chosen chairman and opened the exercises with a short speech and introduced Senator John Sherman, who delivered the principal address. That famous Senator was received with great cheering He confined his address entirely to the discussion of the money question He first took up the question of the fluctuation in relation to the value of gold and silver. He said it had occupied the attention of the American statesmen over a hundred years without solution, and he declared that law was unable to solve it He then took up the various coinage laws of the United States He said in part 'In 1806, it was found that the new bright dollars of the United States were being exported and battered, and the worn coins of other countries were filling the channels of circulation This led to discontinuance by President Jefferson, of the coinage of the silver dollar and for more than thirty years thereafter none were coined Sherman said he supposed this would be called by the Populists the "crime of 1806" In 1834, during the administration of President Jackson, the ratio between silver and gold was changed from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin As silver was thus under valued it went out of circulation and gold became the only American coin in circulation The avowed purpose of the law of 1834 was to make a gold standard The chairman of the committee of the house of representatives on presenting the bill, said 'The committee thinks the desideratum in the monetary system is a standard and uniform value They cannot ascertain that both metals ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminatley, in any country where there were banks or money dealers and they entertain the conviction of the near approach to an invariable standard its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments.'' "Jackson,'' said Sherman, "heartily approved of this law, which might be called the 'crime of 1834' In 1853 when Pierce was president, and all the branches of government were under Democratic control, congress reduced the quantity of silver in the fractional coins more than 6 per cent, abolished the law for their free coinage, made them a legal tender for five dollars only, leaving gold still practically the only full legal tender in United States coin The silver dollar disappeared from current coin and was purposely demonetized. The chairman of the committee having the bill in charge in the house of representatives, said "We propose so far as these coins are concerned, to make silver subservient to the gold coin of the country. We intend to do what the best writers on political economy have approved. What experience has demonstrated to be the best and what the committee believes to be necessary and proper to make but one standard of currency and make all others subservient to it. We mean to make gold the standard coin.'' This, said Sherman, would now be called the "crime of 1853'' Continuing, Sherman said "It is certain that from 1801, when Jefferson became president, to the close of Buchanan's administration, in 1861, the Democratic party was a gold party, and opposed to silver and all forms of paper money'' Sherman then took up the financial legislation by the Republican party, setting forth the necessity of conducting the government on a paper currency during the civil war, but that as soon as possible after its close the party began legislation intended to bring the transactions back to specie basis He then took up and discussed at length the silver legislation known as the Bland-Allison act of 1878, and the Sherman act of 1890, which sought to maintain the silver at a parity with gold at the existing ratio and how in spite of all this assistance silver continued to fall in value. He then quoted at some length from the speeches he delivered in 1878 and 1884, by the present silver senators, Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, in which they argued in the most unequivocal terms for the maintainance of the single gold standard.''

**National Republican Campaign.**

Chicago, August 15.—Chairman Hanna, of the Republican national committee, had another busy day with the committee and with callers. He continues to extract a good deal of satisfaction from the general condition of things in the western states. The reports coming into headquarters grow more encouraging every day. If the other state central committees had been as active as has the Illinois committee, it is believed that the old party would have clear sailing from now on until the end of the campaign. However, the fight is beginning to get hot in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Some of these states have been a little backward for want of funds to carry on the work. They have been assured of whatever assistance will be necessary from the national committee, and are now prepared to begin doing battle.

The last five days he has been here have given Mr. Hanna such a clear insight into the necessities of the campaign that he will go to New York next week feeling that the free silver tide has been permanently checked, and that the outlook for the Republicans is growing brighter each day. The laboring men are beginning to take a hand in the warfare, and it is expected that by the time Mr Hanna returns from the east, week after next, they will have their campaign well under way.

**Kansas Democratic Bolts.**

Leavenworth, Kan, August 15—Dr T. C Craig, ex-member of the legislature and one of the leading Democrats of Kansas, is one of a large number of Democrats who will not support Bryan He has sent this letter to the Bandana club, the Tammany organization of this city

"I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the executive committee of the Bandana club. I can not work or vote for a candidate who can stand on the Chicago platform with the St Louis supplement of Populism A candidate and a declaration of principles that is satisfactory to the piebald revolutionary element in politics known as Populism should not receive the support of a single true consistent Democrat. I am still a Democrat

T C Craig'

## HARRISON TO SPEAK

**The Ex-President to Riddle the Chicago Platform.**

Chicago, August 15—Ex President Benjamin Harrison will turn his attention to the men who in convention assemble in this city placed in nomination William J Bryan for president and adopted the platform upon which that candidate goes before the people He is at present busy preparing to enter the campaign, and on August 27, in Madison Square Garden, New York, he will make the opening speech of the campaign in the east

That speech will be used as one of the model campaign documents and, from present indications, will touch upon the make up of the Chicago convention, the character of the leaders who forced the financial plank on the Democratic party, the utterances of such men as Tillman, Altgeld and other speakers, and thoroughly analyze the platform that grew out of the aggregation of free silver leaders.

Ex-President Harrison, it is expected, will have the biggest reception that any political speaker has ever had in New York, and the eastern department of the national committee is making arrangements to do the most good that it is possible to accomplish on this occasion The utterances of General Harrison will be looked forward to by the people of the country more than those of any other man It is a rare thing to hear the voice of an ex president in a political campaign, and this would insure him a great reception alone but aside from that, he has a clear simple and eloquent manner of speaking, that has made him famous as the greatest extemporaneous speaker in America, that attracts people to him by thousands This was one of his greatest powers in the campaign of 1888, and it will be used with a telling effect for McKinley in this campaign Upon the request of Powell Clayton, who is at the New York headquarters, a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the Chicago convention was forwarded to General Harrison for his use in preparing for the speech of August 27.

## MANUFACTURIES TO RESUME.

**Iron, Steel and Glass Men Satisfied the Silver Craze is on the Wane.**

Pittsburg, August 15—Iron steel and glass manufacturers, by general agreement, have been for some time making a thorough cavass of each other and of their men to get at the truth of the free silver sentiment. All known methods of gaining information have been used, and they are now in possession of the facts. The result, they say, will be resumption and a general easing up all around

The business depression, chargeable to the agitation of the free silver promisers, is less marked than a month ago. The manufacturers, who then said that they were closed "for repairs,'' but could name no time for resuming, have since put their plants into operation, and do not conceal the fact that they were timid about moving while there was any uncertainty

During the first moments of the wave of silver sentiment, immediately before and following the Chicago convention, Pittsburg manufacturers were appalled They came into contact with the workmen and know man of them had been captivated by the splurge of the silver men Since then the trend of opinion upon which votes will be based has been changed.

The change in judgment has been general, the manufacturers say Voters everywhere have had time to look the case over, and there is less uncertainty about the extent of the silver movement and a firmer feeling that McKinley will be elected has returned.

All of the Pittsburg mills which were idle two weeks ago because of the business uncertainty have resumed, some on double turn, full time. The Sligo mill is the last to join the column. The management notified the men that next Monday the entire plant will go on double turn. The Clinton blast furnace, which has been out of blast, will be blown in tomorrow. The Clinton mill, which has also been idle, will be started as soon as there is an accumulation of working material.

The Republic, Zug, Schoenberger and Oliver mills have resumed work.

In the glass trade manufacturers are preparing to put their works into operation as soon as the wage scales are settled.


**It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.**


# FATAL CLOUD BURST

**Pittsburg and Vicinity Visited By a Flood.**

## MANY LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST

**Five Miles of Bottom Lands Inundated—Men and Women Swim for Their Lives While the Helpless Perish.**

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug 15—A cloud burst at De Haven a town of several hundred inhabitants, six miles north of Allegheny City, early this morning, resulted in the drowning of six people Pine Creek which empties into the Allegheny river at Sharpsburg, runs through the town The creek is a raging torrent Houses, oil tanks, barns and outbuildings have been floating down and are lodged against the Pittsburg & Western bridge, at Etna The water is rising rapidly at 11 o'clock and is eight feet deep on the main street The residents are moving to the upper stories or fleeing to the hill sides The water is now falling and no further damage is apprehended

Reports from Pine Creek valley indicate the loss of life to be very heavy At one o'clock this afternoon thirty lives were reported lost The whole Pine Creek valley, eight miles in length is devastated At De Haven an entire family by the name of Appleton was drowned. Others drowned are Mrs Thomas Byrnes, Mrs Thompson and three bodies whom have not been recovered so far. At Etna the water rose so rapidly the employes in the iron mill were compelled to swim out to save their lives.

**Late Report**

Pittsburg, Pa., August 15—A great rain storm burst over the city and vicinity, this morning at 8 o'clock, deluging several miles square, swelling the streams in torrents, sweeping away bridges and buildings and sending a score or more lives into eternity. The storm came from the southwest. Great banks of angry clouds overhung the country, turning day into darkness striking terror to the hearts of the inhabitants, which suddenly burst and the rain fell in sheets The greatest damage is reported in the Pine Creek valley a few miles north The first reports placed the number of lives lost at six but it is now believed that not less than thirty perished in the flood Pine Creek overflowed its banks and from the hamlet of De Haven in the Wildwood oil fields the greatest damage is reported At noon the coroner was notified that six lives were lost there From other sources come reports of fatalities along the creek but confirmation is difficult. The creek was soon filled with oil tanks, houses, barns, etc, indicating a heavy property loss The creek also flows through Etna where the main streets are flooded to a depth of six feet The residents along the banks of the creek were forced to flee to the hill side A whole family named Poppleton living on the banks of the creek was wiped out Mrs Thomas Byrnes was drowned The body of Mrs Thompson, of Sharpsburg, was recovered. Employes in the mills and factories had a narrow escape with the lives, some being forced to swim out The storm came without warning, thunder and lightning was absent The rain lasted three hours amounting to two and a quarter inches The storm is attributed to the approach of a cool wave from the northwest Three to four inches of water must have fallen at De Haven Great damage was done by water in various parts of this city The streets are covered with mud and debris The cars lines are tied up and tracks blockaded, houses flooded and rendered unsafe.

Up to 9 o'clock six bodies have been recovered. Those of Mrs. Poppleton, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Robinson, Mrs Thomas Burns and an unknown man. Ten persons, including the little daughter of Mrs Poppleton were rescued Two members of the Poppleton family are still missing Reports of loss of life run from ten to thirty A dozen bridges were washed away All the towns along the valley are under water

## PANA IN TERROR OF FIREBUGS

**Two Incendiary Blazes Within a Week Cause Alarm.**

Pana, Ill, August 15.—Citizens of Pana are considerably alarmed on account of the recent incendiary fires, two of which have been recorded inside of a week Each fire was started about 1 o'clock at night The first, last Friday night, started in the rear of the old building owned by J H. Glascow and C. S Wagner, in the very heart of the city The building was an old frame, and preparations were being made to soon tear it away. It was surrounded on all sides by brick buildings of recent construction The loss was confined to the building and part of the contents. The second fire occurred on Tuesday night. The fire was started in another frame structure, one square north of where the previous fire occurred, the wind being in the opposite direction. It was only by the timely arrival of the fire department that a disastrous conflagration was averted. Several extra policemen have been put on the night force. It is thought thieves are trying to cause a big fire in the heart of the business portion of the city in order that they may plunder.

**Head End Collision.**

Parkersburg, W. Va, August 15.—A head end collision occurred this morning between a passenger and freight train on the Baltimore & Ohio and Southwestern near Torch Hill, in a cut. Engineer W. Rumpf and Fireman Hullman of the passenger, and Engineer Wm. Johnson, of the freight, were killed, some of the other train men were injured. The passengers escaped injury.

## PETRIFIED GIANTESS.

**Fossil of an Indian Woman Exhumed in Kansas.**

Fort Scott, Kan., August 14.—The petrified body of an Indian giantess, who was probably buried 300 years or more ago, has just been dug up near this city, and yesterday was brought for $1000 for a museum.

A number of physicians and students of anatomy examined the body, and all declared it to be a genuine petrification. The body is almost perfect, even to the finger nails, and is intact, except that a portion of the right arm and the two feet are missing. It measures about 6½ feet in length, and now weighs 400 pounds. The high cheek bones and the shape of the head indicate that it is the fossil of an Indian

So distinct are the features that it is readily judged the woman was of middle age when buried. The hands lie across the breast, and are so perfect that no sculptor could have counterfeited them Even the skin wrinkles on the finger joints, the face and the breast are distinctly discernible, and on the left wrist is a mark, indicating that a bracelet had corroded there The right leg is broken off below the thigh, and reveals a partial decay of the bones of the calf The bones are mostly preserved, however, and are visibly distinct from the petrified flesh A slight cavity in the abdomen indicates a partial decay there The upper lip is partially chipped off disclosing two teeth. The head is very large but not out of proportion to the body

The petrifaction was found by a well known farmer He was plowing in his field and observed the shoulder protruding from the water washed bank of a gulch He called neighbors to help him exhume it from its bed of centuries, and carried it to town in a farm wagon Curious people almost broke his wagon down climbing upon it to see the wonder He sold it for $300 Yesterday it sold for $1000

**Talking to Laboringmen**

Chicago, August 15—Richard T Crane, president of the Crane Elevator company, delivered a political address to the company's employes at No 10 South Jefferson street at noon yesterday He will repeat the speech to the men at the Judson street works next Monday

There were 1500 men gathered in the yard of the works when Mr Crane spoke. All were employes and all were enthusiastic over the address of their employer There was frequent cheering and a strong sentient for gold among the men As Mr Crane intends repeating the address he did not give it out for publication It was understood to be a convincing argument in favor of McKinley and the gold standard for workingmen One of the employes said after the address:

'There are few employes here who take any stock in the arguments of the free silverites You need have no fear with regard to the laboring men There are a few who are and always have been agitators, and who will vote for Bryan for the socialistic view he represents But the great mass of laboring men will not follow them We fail to see how we would be benefited by so doing

**Sued for Breach of Promise.**

Springfield, Ill, August 15—Malcolm Catlin, son of the wealthy St Louis tobacco manufacturer, was made the defendant in a breach of promise suit in the circuit court yesterday The suit is brought by Annie McDonald Irish, of Jamestown, R I, and she seeks to recover $25,000 damages for the alleged violation of a marriage promise Catlin resides with an uncle, E Catlin, near Farmingdale, in this county. The case was placed in the hands of attorneys in Jamestown and they instructed the firm of Humphrey, Green & McNulty, of this city, to bring the suit

The alleged promise of marriage was made at Newport, the celebrated summer resort. Several years ago Catlin spent the summer at Newport, and it was there he met Miss Irish She lived with her uncle, James Ambrust, who was the captain of a sailing vessel. Friendship ripened into love, and, the plaintiff charges, Catlin became engaged to marry her After Catlin's return home, the love on his part seemed to diminish and the plaintiff charges that he has refused to abide by his promises made to her concerning the wedding. Catlin is 24 years of age. When the proper time arrives Miss Irish will come to this city to prosecute the suit.

**Lee Mantle Ignored.**

Helena, Mont, August 15—The Republican state central committee is to be ignored by the national committee of the party this year in the management of the campaign. Senator Lee Mantle, chairman of the state central committee, who is out for Bryan, appears to have no place in the calculations of the eastern managers of the McKinley campaign

Colonel W. F Sanders received a message from Perry S. Heath, asking him if he would agree to assist in the distribution of some campaign literature that will be sent out by the national committee The message is couched in significant words, for it asks Colonel Sanders whether he is willing to "act as the chairman of the Republican state central committee in the matter of distributing the documents that will be sent out to appeal to the voter in behalf of Major McKinley, the Republican nominee''

Colonel Sanders has accepted the invitation to act in Mr. Mantle's place, and will distribute documents for the gold standard people.

**Chicago Assignments.**

Chicago, August 15.—A number of assignments for the benefit of creditors were made in court today. The Chicago consolidated Iron and Steel Co., of Harvey, Ill., was among the number. Assets $300,000; liabilities not given. Also Henry M. Hosick; wool, assets, $200,000; liabilities, $125,000. George O'Berne & Co., leather, assets, $200,000; liabilities, $125,000.

**Hundreds of acres of broom corn in the vicinity of Arcola have been destroyed by hail and wind.**

# WISCONSIN REVOLT.

**Nine Hundred and Twelve Sound Money Democrats Sign a Call.**

## THE WIDE SPREAD DEFECTION.

**Old-Time Party Leaders in the Van of the Sound Money Movement are Signers to the Call.**

Milwaukee August 15—The call for the Democratic sound money convention to elect delegates to the Indianapolis convention, that will meet September 2 was issued yesterday. The names appended can hardly fail to attract attention The list includes the greater part of the leaders of the Democracy of the state for the last twenty five years There are to be found names which have come to be household words in every Democratic district in the state, men who have led the party through the campaigns of years, who have been looked up to and their opinions listened to and followed as a safe guide for party action It is hardly stretching the limit of truth to say that the best part of the Democratic party in the state is included within the columns which inclose the signatures to this document Today the party will not listen to their voices warning them of the danger ahead, and rather than countenance such an attack on the national honor as is included in the Bryan platform they have determined to withdraw from the party, to which they have given so many years' service and do what they can to preserve its principles untarnished, with the hope that, as Mr Usher says, they may have a peg on which to hang their political hats when the present storm blows over. With them country is above self and patriotism above party

It is not necessary for anyone who knows Wisconsin and Wisconsin politics to be told who these men are They will see at a glance that they constitute that element in the party in which leadership has been vested for years To those who are not acquainted with the state a word of interest can be said regarding this class, who prefer principles and honor, even if accompanied by defeat, to turning their backs on all the best of the party traditions and engaging in a campaign of repudiation, even if it closes in a blaze of victory and ultimate power. In the list of names are to be found many men of prominence not only in politics, but in the history of the state

The following call for the state convention of sound money Democrats was signed by 912 Democrats

We, the undersigned Democratic voters of Wisconsin, believing that there is a demand for a national Democratic ticket and for a national platform that shall enunciate Democratic principles, hereby join in a call for a state convention of Democrats who are opposed to populism and to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, to meet at the Pabst Theatre, in Milwaukee, at noon Wednesday, August 26, to elect delegates to the national convention of the national Democratic party, that has been called by the national committee to meet in Indianapolis September 2, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

**Big Fight in Connecticut.**

New Haven, Conn, August 15—From developments in political circles yesterday there are indications of the biggest fight in the history of Connecticut. The silver standard Democrats concede that yesterday's meeting of the state committee developed that the gold standard men are in the majority Accordingly, the silver standard men propose to call a special meeting, at which a new state committee will be appointed This means that there will be two sets of primaries in New Haven and elsewhere to appoint delegates to the coming state convention. The silver standard Democrats recognize the call for the convention, and will make their fight there. There will be two sets of delegates demanding seats in the convention. The silver standard men claim that they have already assurances that they will be able to seat most of their delegates and will control the convention.

## INSANE ON THE TENDER PASSION

**Miss Wintermute's Relatives Say She is Not Mentally Right.**

Terre Haute, Ind., August 15.—Terre Haute has another insanity case on hand in which a spinster's devotion to a man has caused her relatives to institute the proceeding She is Miss Wintermute, who lives near the city and who owns a farm and has other property She has been a persistent advocate of the doctrine of free love and in her argument quoted from the bible to establish her points. A Terre Haute saloon keeper is the object of her affections.

Judge Taylor heard the testimony in the case this morning and decided that she is incapable of managing her own estate. He appointed her brother in law as her guardian.

**Vessels Sunk in Lake St. Clair**

Detroit, Mich., August 15.—Late last night the steamer Oceanica of the Lehigh Valley fleet, collided with the propeller William Chisholm in Lake St. Clair and both were sunk. The former was loaded with coal, the later with iron ore. The Oceanica was valued at $80,000 and the Chisholm at $125,000.

**Train Derailed.**

Washington, August 15—The Chesapeake and Ohio F. F. V. express for Cincinnati was thrown on the side track at Ravensworth, Va., early this morning by train wreckers. The engine, mail and express cars were derailed. Nobody was killed. The wreckers did not try to rob the train.

**Minister Relieved.**

Berlin, August 15.—Minister General Vanschellendorf has been relieved from office. He will be succeeded by General Vongossler.


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AVERAGE DAILY EXPENSE $7,450.00

Europe's Greatest and Highest Salaried Acrobatic Sensation. **9 NELSONS** A Whole Family of Gymnic Marvels Performing in Evening Dress.

**3 DA COMAS,** Parisian Aerialists. **Mons. Jos. Le Fluer,** Daring Somersault Diver.

**9 LANDAUERS,** Picturesque Posers. **FRENCH FAMILY,** Bicycle Experts.

**M'LLE IRWIN,** the Human Top **10 CHAMPION RIDERS**

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER HIGH-CLASS ARENIC SPECIALISTS.

**SUPERB SPECTACULAR FESTIVAL OF OLYMPUS**

Produced Upon a Scale of Magnitude Never Before Attempted and Grandly Inaugurating the Most Resplendent Circus Display Ever Seen in This or Any Other Country.

**ANCIENT ROMAN HIPPODROME!**

A Glorious Picture of the Eternal City Under the Caesars, Reproducing, with Startling Realism, the Sports, Gladiatorial Displays, and Thrilling Races of the Circus Maximus, together with the Racing Glories of the Modern Turf.

**MOST COMPLETE ZOOLOGICAL DISPLAY ON EARTH!**

A Million Dollar Menagerie, Embracing Kong, the Only Genuine Chimpanzee in America, Monster Blood Exuding Hippopotamus, and Hundreds of Other Rare Wild Beasts, Exhibited in Massive Superbly-Carved and Gold-Illuminated Cages.

GRANDEST FREE STREET PARADE Ever Seen on the Streets of Any City. Leaves the Show Grounds at 10 O'clock on the Morning of the Exhibition. Gorgeously Resplendent Spectacle, Passing in Kaleidoscopic Review Under the Sheen of a Thousand Shimmering Banners. DON'T MISS IT.

TWO COMPLETE PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.

ONE 50 CENT TICKET ADMITS TO ALL THE COMBINED SHOWS.

Children Under 12, Half Price.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS. WILL EXHIBIT AT

**DECATUR, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.**

Reserved Seats and Admission Tickets show day at E. A. West's Lincoln Square Pharmacy without any advance in prices. Reserved Numbered Seats only 25 Cents Extra.

1000 PEOPLE

400 HORSES

100 CAGES AND CHARIOTS

300 CIRCUS PERFORMERS

100 ACTS AND CONTESTS

3 GREAT RINGS

2 ELEVATED STAGES

1 ENORMOUS RACE TRACK

4 RAILROAD TRAINS

10 KINDS OF MUSIC.

1,000,000 YARDS OF CANVAS

$1,000,000.00 IN NEW FEATURES

LARGEST TENTS EVER MADE

CAPITAL INVESTED $3,700,000.

JUST AS IN CHICAGO — EXHIBITED FOR 45 CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCES IN THE IMMENSE TATTERSALLS BUILDING



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Individual Oyster, Berry, and Salad Forks.

Cream Ladles, Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Bon Bons.

Salad Spoons and Forks, Berry Spoons, Preserve Spoons, Jelly Spoons.

Sardine, Cold Meat and Beef Forks, Lettuce Forks.

Sterling Silver Salts and Peppers.

## The Prices on These Goods Suit the Times.

# Otto E. Curtis & Bro., Jewelers,

**156 East Main St.---113 North Water St.**


**Sales of Real Estate.**

Daniel E. Brooks to Charles E. Schroll, tract of land in 28, 17, 3 east $100.

Thomas A. Gooch to John Schrater, tract in 24, 17, 3 east, $100.

Edward L. Pogram to Ida Downing, lot 13 in block 1 in Wood's second addition, $1.

Elmer Troutman to George S. Morris, west half of lot 11 and all of lot 12 in block 9 in Starr & Mills' addition, $1000.

Samuel Swinehart to Ida A. Downing, lot 20 in block 4 of Enterprise addition, $370.

R. J. Wagy to Samuel Swinehart, lot 20 in block 4 of Enterprise addition, $1.

Susan M. Munson to C. T. Johnston, lot 7 in block 1 of Michl, Harpstrite and Shlaudeman's addition, $1.

Charles H. Tylor to R. J. Wagy, lot 25 in block 4 of Enterprise addition, $350.

Kathryn J. Wilson to William N. Bowon, lot 1 in southwest quarter of 27, 15, 3 east, containing 18.66 acres; also 39.85 acres in said section; $10.

J. J. Finn to W. C. Miller, certificate of purchase of lots 1 and 2 in block 23, in Carver's addition, $2059.60.

J. J. Finn to Nancy D. Schneider, master's certificate of purchase of lot 9 in block 1 of S. K. Thompson's addition; $1781.28.

J. J. Finn to Frederick Nientker, master's certificate of purchase of lots 17 and 18 in Nientker's subdivision, $600.

J. J. Finn to Colby Bros. & Co., certificate of purchase of lot 11 in block 2 of E. B. Durfee's Third addition, $898.64.

J. H. Chamberlain to N. A. Mansfield, 3.30 acres in the northeast quarter of section 11, township 16, range 1 west, $4500.

G. W. Rigney to Mary E. Ryan, lot 7 in block 9 in Third Rolling mill addition to Decatur, $1550.

## THE DEBATE AT NIANTIC.

**Nearly 1000 People Assemble to Hear the Addresses.**

From the Daily of Saturday.

The third debate on the money question in the country and the sixth of the series of joint discussions, was held last night at Niantic in the presence of nearly 1000 people who turned out to hear what was said. It was an open air meeting, the speakers occupying the band stand. The moderator was J. P. Faris.

The first speaker was Judge Nelson who spoke in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He occupied forty minutes time, repeating in part what he had said at former discussions. Mr. I. R. Mills followed the judge, speaking for one hour and a quarter. He represented the Republican position on the money question, and gave a thorough explanation as to how the various tokens or forms of money are kept at a parity. The illustrations were all to the point at issue and plainly understood. The address was heard with interest and profit and was warmly applauded at intervals. A. F. Smith in closing the debate for the free silverites spoke for thirty-five minutes.

**It is a little early yet for typhoid fever but several cases have been reported in different parts of the city by the physicians.**

## SWIFT PIGEONS.

**More Than a Mile Made a Minute in a Recent Trial.**

Aided by a southerly wind and a perfectly clear sky, the first test of the pigeons which are to represent the first Chicago Homing club in the National federation races this year was a most notable success, says the Chicago Chronicle. The trial was remarkable in more than one feature. Two hundred and eighty-one birds, the largest number which the club has ever liberated from one racing station, made the trip, and of that number every bird was reposing peacefully in its loft by one o'clock in the afternoon. The time made by the first birds to arrive home was the fastest ever made over the course, and represents a speed of more than a mile a minute.

The birds were liberated at Monee, 42 miles away from the nearest loft, at 7:30 o'clock, and White Wings, owned by L. Verschueren, stepped back in its loft at 8:14½. White Wings was closely followed by nearly half the flock, and 50 arrivals were reported between 8:15 and 8:17. Inasmuch as every bird spent at least as much as five minutes in circling before starting on a line for home, the speed shown is materially more than a mile in each 60 seconds.

As an illustration of how little even the best fanciers are able to judge of the merits of their own pets, it is interesting to note that White Wings had been considered almost worthless. Only a month ago he was flown from Sixty-first street, a distance of eight miles, to his loft, and took 16 days to make the journey. That was his first trial, and he was sent to Monee Saturday quite as much in the hope that he would be lost as for any other reason.

## A HOUSEHOLD WORD.

**Ludicrous Blunder Which Was Made by a Presiding Officer.**

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald relates a laughable incident in the career of Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, who was until lately a member of congress from that state, but was unseated by the house. The occurrence, it should be explained, took place some years ago, when Mr. Tarsney was not so well known as he is at present.

It was in the midst of a political campaign, and Mr. Tarsney, who had gone to New York state in the service of his party, was announced to speak in a country town. The chairman of the meeting, a local celebrity, was properly minded to give the gentleman from Missouri a handsome reception.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "we have with us to-night one of the greatest statesmen of the great west, an orator famed throughout the Mississippi valley, a gentleman whose name is to you a household word. Permit me to introduce to you Mr.—Mr.—"

Here the flow of his eloquence was checked, and leaning toward the orator of the evening, he whispered:

"What did you say your name was?"

"Tarsney, of Missouri," whispered the orator.

"Fellow-citizens," resumed the chairman, "it is my proud pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Larceny, of Missouri."

## DOG BURIES A CAT.

**A Little Psychological Speculation Concerning the Incident.**

A dog and a cat, belonging to the same master, were the best friends in the world, and spent their time in frolicking together. One day, while playing as usual, the cat died suddenly, falling at the dog's feet. The latter, at first, did not realize what had happened, but continued his play, pulling, pushing and caressing his companion, but with evident astonishment at her inertness. After some time he appeared to understand the situation, and his grief found vent in prolonged howls. Presently he was seized with the idea of burying the cat. He pulled her into the garden, where he soon dug a hole with his paws, and put in the body of his former companion. He then refilled the hole with dirt, and, stretching himself out on the grave, resumed his mournful howling.

The idea of burying the cat was extraordinary. Whence came the thoughtfulness? Could it be imitation, or, which is a better explanation, did the dog have a vague idea of concealing the event which might be imputed to him? But then it would seem unreasonable for him to call attention to the fact by installing himself on the grave and howling. However, even human criminals are sometimes equally inconsistent. It is difficult to form an exact idea of what gave rise to the dog's conduct in this case.

## MARVELOUS CHRONOMETER.

**It Is the Most Accurate Instrument Devised by Man.**

A chronometer is the most accurate instrument devised by man. The greater part of the chronometer's mechanism resembles that of the common watch, but is constructed with every possible provision to insure accuracy, and so perfect is the instrument that even as far back as 1726 Mr. Harrison produced a chronometer which did not vary a second in ten years. Everything has been done in the manufacture of this marvelous piece of mechanism to avoid error that human ingenuity can devise. Perhaps the most wonderful feature of the chronometer is the compensation balance, a beautiful contrivance for counteracting the effect of changes of temperature, which, by causing an ordinary balance to expand and contract, bring about variation of time. So beautifully is the balance maintained that a ship may pass from the torrid zone to the neighborhood of the pole itself, and the chronometer will not vary a second.

**German Women Societies.**

**There are at the present time no less than 1,500 societies in Germany organized for the protection of young women of the working classes and devoted to their interests. A weekly journal with a circulation of 13,000 copies is printed for their benefit.**

**Hot Weather Rules.**

**In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhoe Cure affords perfect protection from all bowell derangements and is guaranteed. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.**

**A force of men is busily engaged in setting 10,000 feet of curbing in the several wards of Pekin.**


**YOU ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.**


**The Well-Known and Highly Respected Irish Citizen—The Funeral.**

From the Daily of Saturday.

It has been known for some days that John Dinneen was seriously ill at St. Mary's hospital afflicted with kidney and stomach trouble. He passed away in death at 11:35 o'clock last night at the age of 60 years.

John Dinneen was born in the county of Cork in November, 1836. His parents were Daniel Dinneen and Catharine Maloney. He was second of a family of three children. His mother died when he was about 6 years old. In 1847 he came to America with his father. For about a year they lived at St. Catharines, Can., and then moved to Worcester, Mass. Mr. Dinneen had gone to school in Ireland a little, but attended school pretty regularly in Massachusetts.

At 14 he went to work in a cotton factory and at odd spells worked on a farm. In March, 1856, then 20 years old, he came to Springfield, Ill. He was employed several years on the Great Western railroad, now the Wabash. Until 1861 he worked on the track and was then promoted to take charge of the yard in Decatur. While yardmaster in the early days it was his duty to switch box cars with a pair of oxen for a switch engine.

In January, 1864, he married Rose McDonald, who survives him, and by whom he had two children, Mrs. Catharine Leach, of Chicago, and Daniel Dinneen, of Decatur.

Mr. Dinneen was raised a Whig, but early became a Douglas Democrat and was always a Democrat. In 1878 the Democrats nominated him for coroner. His popularity was so great that he ran ahead of his ticket and was the only Democrat elected. He received the nomination and was elected again in 1880. He has twice served in the council as alderman from his ward.

In August, 1875, he opened a grocery store on North Broadway, which he has since carried on. For a number of years he was associated in business on the corner of Cerro Gordo and Broadway streets in the grocery business with E. A. Stevens and afterwards he was in business with the late John Finn for two years. Mr. Dinneen had accumulated considerable money, but he went into a boot and shoe store which was about bankrupt, with a partner, on East Eldorado street. He lost $6000 in this business venture, but came out with a clear record for business integrity. He, with his son, Daniel Dinneen, ran the store on Broadway to the time of his death. John Dinneen had been a life long Catholic. He was devoted to his family and the faith which he accepted in childhood.

The funeral will be held at St. Patrick's Catholic church Sunday afternoon.

## SENT THE BOY HOME.

**Discharge of Tracy Risley—Evidence Heard by Justice Shorb.**

From the Daily of Saturday

In Justice Shorb's court last evening Tracy Risley, the 10-year-old son of Al P. Risley, had a hearing on a change of burglary and theft of corn at the Burt place in Wheatland township. The father of the boy had been tried and acquitted on the same charge. The prosecution did not cause the arrest of the boy until after the father had been acquitted. And the arrest of the little fellow came as a surprise to the defense. But the boy gave bail and appeared for examination. The prosecution attempted to show that certain admissions had been made, not under oath, to Amos Imboden, Howard Muthersbaugh and other parties, and that the boy was found with Frank Wolgamot at the Burt place assisting in the work of stealing the corn. He held the sacks open while Wolgamot filled them.

Tracy Risley was then sworn by Justice Shorb and after he took the oath he was asked if he knew the nature of an oath. He said that he did and gave satisfactory answers. Tracy gave an explanation of his connection with the affair at Burt's. He said that all of the children had been talking for a week about going on a hunt for wild plums on the Sunday in question. When the time came Wolgamot got the team at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was the plan for the two girls to go along, but they were kept at home to do the milking as Al Risley had a sore thumb. Al told Wolgamot not to stay long with the team as he wanted to use it on Monday. Wolgamot put a lot of sacks in the wagon and he and the witness started to gather plums. It was the purpose to go about two miles but when Wolgamot got on the way he turned in another direction, saying there were no plums down that way. Witness remonstrated but it had no effect. Wolgamot drove south and kept on going until he got below Elwin. Then it was late, and witness said he cried and wanted to go back home. Wolgamot refused to turn back until later when he said he guessed they would go home, but he would first go to a corn crib he owned and get some corn. Tracy testified that he helped Wolgamot fill the sacks in the belief that everything was straight, but when Wolgamot told him that he did not own the corn, that he was stealing, and that he was not to say anything about it, witness refused to assist him any further in filling the sacks. He quit holding them open. A few moments later the Burt brothers appeared and Wolgamot was arrested. The boy testified that Wolgamot said that he intended to throw the corn into a ditch and afterward take it to town and sell it, then go to the Barnum show, and that Tracy could go along. The boy was admonished not to tell his father anything about taking the corn for there would be trouble. The boy said that he had no intention of stealing anything and that his father had not told him to go with Wolgamot to steal corn.

**Justice Shorb gave the evidence patient hearing and at the close discharged the boy who went home with father and sisters. The attorneys for the defense were J. M. Gray and the Shelley brothers. A. H. Mills appeared for the prosecution.**

**Mrs. James Thornton, one of the early settlers of Magnolia, died last week.**

**How the Commissioners Work It in This State.**

At their meeting this month the penitentiary commissioners of Illinois placed in full operation the rules and regulations that will make what is known as the parole law operative and applicable to convicts who, by patient merit to again lead an honest life. That society may be fully protected, the commissioners and Warden Schneider at Chester are using every means at their command to fully inform themselves of the prisoners' antecedents, and, after a close investigation, unbiased by friendly influence, the following prisoners were given their probationary parole this week: Samuel Tweed and William Bryant, jointly convicted in Marion county of burglary, and received August 17, 1895; James Row, Lawrence county, forgery, received August 19, 1895; Thomas Gordon, Christian county, burglary and larceny, received August 31, 1895. The last named convict, not being a resident of Illinois, had no friends in this state, had exceptionally good references from his native state of Kentucky.

Every paroled prisoner is provided with a new outfit of wearing apparel, and given $10 in money, and the railroad fare is paid to the place from whence he came. The commissioners and Warden Schneider believe it incumbent upon them to make strenuous efforts for this class of prisoners as the law is very stringent in reference to paroling prisoners out of the state; and if such prisoner's conduct is good and he shows an inclination to reform, it is made the duty of the commissioners and the warden to find good employment for them within the jurisdiction of the state. With this humane law, those who are young in years and crime may again soon become useful citizens.

**Still Remains a Mystery.**

It looks now was if the identity of the dead man found several days ago on the river banks would never be discovered. Several theories have been advanced but they are such that cannot be followed up to any satisfactory conclusion. The idea mentioned yesterday that the man was George Hadfield seems plausible as that person has been missing for some time but there is no one who is able to identify the articles found on the man as being those belonging to Hadfield. It is most likely that it will never be known who the dead man is or how he met his death unless some inquiries are made for missing men. There was very little on the body by which it could be positively identified.

**Coming Political Events.**

Senator Shelby M. Cullom mass meeting, Springfield, Saturday, August 22.

National convention of Republican League at Milwaukee, Tuesday, August 25.

State Republican League convention at Peoria, Tuesday, September 1.

National sound money Democratic convention at Indianapolis, Wednesday, September 2.

Cook county Republican marching club picnic, Elliott's park, formal opening of Cook county campaign, Saturday, September 5.

**Appointed Guardian.**

In the county court Judge Hammer has appointed Mrs. Mary G. Thompson guardian for George H. Thompson, aged 20 years, Frank Thompson, aged 18; Clarence Thompson, aged 16, and Sherman Thompson, aged 13. Each of the children has an undivided interest in a life insurance policy for $3000, held by the late G. G. Thompson, in the Modern Woodman organization. The bond is for $2800 with J. T. Winslow and D. L. Shrell as sureties.

**Will Dedicate Their Hall.**

The members of the Turner society are making great arrangements for the dedication of their new hall, an event which will take place on September 6. Excursions will be run from Springfield, Danville, Jacksonville and St. Louis and it is expected that there will be a large number of Turners present from out of town. The affair will be one of the biggest events in the history of the society.

**Glad to Get Back.**

T. B. Flynn and family, who left Bethany last spring to make their home in Idaho, have returned to Bethany and will stay there. Mr. Flynn says the people out in Idaho are all anxious to get away, but many of them can't because they haven't got the money to pay the railroad fare.

**Subscriptions for a Church.**

Some of the Dunkards are going about the city taking subscription for the new church which they will erect in this city. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clokey presented them with a lot in Urban Place and on it they will build their church. They expect to begin work by the first of the year.

**The Old Settlers' Meeting.**

The bills are being posted for the old settler's meeting which is to be held at Riverside park on August 27. Hon. R. J. Oglesby is advertised as the principal speaker. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of the old people from this and neighboring counties.

**Married.**

At the residence of Isaac Rogan, 312 South Broadway, August 12, by Elder Dortch, Felix Slaughter and Miss Rosetta Hawkins, both of Decatur. After the ceremony the couple were given a reception at the home of James Long on East Olive street. Many friends were present.

**Married.**

At Chicago on August 13 James W. Brooks and Miss Emma E. Greenman, both of Chicago. Both the bride and groom are teachers in the Chicago schools and have many friends and relatives by marriage in Decatur.

**Died at 81.**

Camilla A. Washington, aged 81, a lady widely known, died Friday at her home at Mowequa.

**A Democratic newspaper, advocating the single gold standard doctrine, edited by T. M. Morgan and printed in the News office, is to make its first appearance Saturday in Lincoln.**


**A BOSTON GIRL'S LIFE.**

**Saved from Ruin and Despair by the Timely Aid of a Noted Woman.**

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

IS there anything more truly pathetic than the cry for help that springs from the anguished heart of a young girl — a beautiful girl who sees ahead only suffering and uncertainty?

But oh, what joy and gladness her young heart pours forth when she realizes that her dreaded enemy, the blasting influence, is gone, — banished forever.

This sunshine and joy is now the happy portion of Miss Florence ——— of Beacon Street, Boston.

She often tells of her suffering from the suppression of the menses. The pain was excruciating. The doctors, instead of removing the cause of her ailment, plied her each month with morphine to prevent convulsions; but the trouble was permitted to exist.

When she could endure no more,—prostration was imminent and future hopeless,—her family procured a bottle of *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, which, surprising to all, rapidly and permanently cured her.

In writing to Mrs. Pinkham, pouring forth her gratitude and happiness, she says: "Oh! that I could make every suffering woman try your valuable medicine! How they would bless you!"



**STRICTLY IN IT**

**Trade Picking Up Nicely. Good Goods and Low Prices.**

Come and buy Staples, Domestics, Organdies, India Linens, Prints, Ginghams, Dimities, and all hot weather goods, including Cool Wrappers and Shirt Waists, (accordeon plaited), and nine gored Brilliantine Skirts at lower prices than named by high rent houses. We will make you cheerful and happy.

MILLINERY MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS,

including the New Linen and Dark Tams and Bicycle Caps at nominal prices.

**S. G. HATCH & BRO.,**

*151 EAST MAIN ST.*



**1879--ESTABLISHED--1879**

**Chilson's Steam Dye House,**

**134 S. State St., Decatur, Ill.**

**Clean or Dye Every Description of Ladies' and Gents' Clothing.**

The best appliances and a thorough knowledge of the business enables us to re-dye and finish all kinds of goods in a manner unsurpassed anywhere. Goods sent to us by mail or express receives immediate attention.

134 South State Street, Back of Powers' Grand Opera House, Decatur, Ill.

July 27-d&w


**CHANCERY NOTICE.**

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss
MACON COUNTY. }

In the Circuit Court to the September Term, A. D. 1896.

Frederick A. Warnes vs. Mattie Warnes—Divorce

Affidavit having been filed in my office showing that the said Mattie Warnes, the defendant in the above entitled cause, is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, notice is hereby given to the said Mattie Warnes that a suit, entitled as above, has been commenced, and is now pending in the circuit court of Macon county, in the State of Illinois, on the chancery side thereof, and that summons has issued thereon, directed to the sheriff of said Macon county, returnable to the next September term of said court, to be held at the court house in the said county of Macon, on the fourth Monday of September, 1896. And unless you, the said Mattie Warnes, shall be and appear at the said term of said court, on the first day thereof, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed against you, and a decree rendered in accordance with the prayer thereof.

E. McCLELLAN, Clerk.

I. A. Buckingham, Solicitor for Complainant.

August 13, 1896-w4w


**ESTABLISHED 1860**

**J. MILLIKIN & CO.,**

***Bankers,***

—AND—

***DEALERS in EXCHANGE.***

Safety Deposit Boxes for the use of those wishing to secure place for their Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, Insurance Policies, etc.

aug29-wtf


**Macon County Teachers' Examinations, 1895-6.**

1. First Saturday of November.
2. First Saturday of February.
3. First Saturday of April.
4. Last Saturday of June, at Co. Superintendent's office, Decatur.
5. At the time of the summer institute at Decatur high school.

Examinations will begin promptly at 9 a. m. Office day, Saturday.

JOHN G. KELLER, Co. Supt., Decatur, Illinois.

ep12-wly


**DR. ARTHUR D. KYNER,**

**Resident Dentist,**

BLUE MOUND, ILL.

Office up stairs in Geo. Elliott's New Brick Building.

Examination Free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

may14-w

**M. D. POLLOCK, M. D.**

OFFICE—Rooms 512-513 Arcade

Residence—475 West King street

Special attention given to diseases of women. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m. Telephone 172. aug28-wtf

**DR. LAURENS ENOS,**

***Homoepathic Physician and Surgeon.***

Office and Residence, 345 North Main street, Opposite Postoffice, Decatur, Ill.

May 7, 1896-wtf

TENNESSEE FARMS for sale or rent; 40 to 1,000 acres, $3 to $10 per acre; [illegible] to $5 per acre; secure a home while land is cheap; low rate excursion every [illegible]. Aaron Smith, 146 East Main street, Decatur, Ill. [illegible]

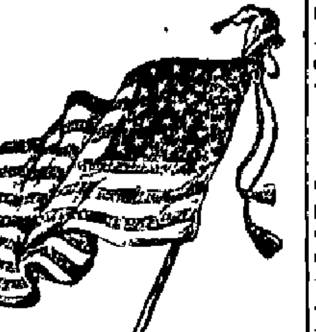


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Weekly Republican.

Entered at the Postoffice at Decatur, Illinois, as a second class mail matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.



## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY . Ohio
For Vice-President,
GARRET A HOBART New Jersey

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor . John R Tanner
Lieutenant Governor W A Northcott
Secretary of State J A Rose
Auditor J R McCullough
Treasurer Henry L Hertz
Attorney General E C Aiken
University Trustees—F M McKay, Chicago, T J Smith, Champaign Mrs Mary Turner Carriel, Jacksonville

Clerks.

Clerk of the Northern Grand Division, Supreme Court Chris Mamer
Clerk of the Central Grand Division, Supreme Court A A Cadwallader
Clerk of the Southern Grand Division, Supreme Court R E Mabry
Clerk of the Second Judicial District, Appellate Court C C Duffy
Clerk of the Third Judicial District, Appellate Court W C Hibbard
Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District, Appellate Court M Emerson

## CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

17th District.

For Congress JAMES A. CONNOLLY
For Member State of Board Equalization THOMAS N. LEAVITT
For Elector H N SCHUYLER

## REPRESENTATIVES,

W G Cochran Moultrie County
James E Sharrock Christian County

## COUNTY TICKET.

For States Attorney Isaac R Mills
For Circuit Clerk. David L Foster
For Coroner Jesse E Bendure
For Surveyor George V Loring

W J Bryan's speech contained 11 000 words which is the most that can be said for it

When John Sherman has delivered a speech on the money question something has been added to the information of the people and very little to the credit of his defamers

Mrs W. J Bryan objects to Senator Gorman taking any official part in the campaign in the interest of the Demopopulist ticket Mrs B may have fallen into the error of supposing the candidate is the party.

Cheap dollars never have and never will create a demand for labor and cheap silver dollars will never therefore help a working man who wants a job and until he can be employed there can be no prosperity and no home market for the products of the American farm. Protection to American industries under the McKinley tariff gave the country prosperity and the American people must climb back to prosperity by that way. Those who attempt to climb to prosperity in any other way will make as great a blunder as was made in 1892.

Canada is repudiating the American silver dollar which has passed current there, because the free silverites in this country propose to debase the currency of the United States The Canadians do not propose in case Bryan wins to have a lot of American silver dollars on hand for which they exchanged a dollar's worth of goods Canada can save itself from this calamity by beginning in time but the people of the United States will not be able to protect themselves and in case of Bryan s election the dollars like the wildcat money will shrink in the pockets of the people

When one hears the average free silver shouter talk about what the stamp of the government under free coinage will do for the value of the silver dollar he is reminded of the story Blaine used to tell of an argument that took place in the greenback craze period. A greenbacker was arguing that the government stamp gave value to money and illustrated his logic by saying "It is all very plain. If the government stamps a $10 gold piece twenty dollars it is $20. When the government stamps a $5 gold piece ten dollars it is $10, don't you see? It is all very plain" At that juncture another honest looking citizen came to the front and said: "My friend, I agree with you as far as you have gone, but I go farther than that If the government stamps a can of flour a barrel it is a barrel of flour, and when it stamps a biscuit a loaf of bread it is a loaf of bread." At this point a shade of disgust crept over the face of the greenbacker and he finally burst out saying, "You talk like a dorn fool."

Whatever chance of winning the free silver people may have had was destroyed by the bad logic of Candidate Bryan at New York. In that speech the candidate told the people that the free-coinage of silver would at once advance the price of silver to $1.29 cents per ounce which is the price it must be to bring 371¼ grains of silver in a dollar to a parity with 23 22 grains of gold In the same speech he told the debtor that gold had appreciated and payment on a gold basis of any obligation robbed the debtor and enriched the creditor. If free coinage of silver will advance the prices of silver to a parity with gold the debtor will have to day as many and as good dollars as he borrowed and that class of debtors, if they believe what Bryan says, who are for free silver in order to pay their debts with cheap dollars will lose interest in Mr Bryan, for free silver will not help them. On the contrary those who can understand what a panic and what depression

condition by Bryan's election, know that Bryan's assumption that a parity between the two metals will follow the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, is pure rot and demagoguery will not be caught by such a flimsy assumption. When Burke Cockran tomorrow night turns the calcium light of logic on that speech there will be little left of Bryan.

### The Fraud Exposed.

The enormity of the confidence game the Demopopulists are attempting on the people by the advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 has had no better exposure than the words of the Omaha World-Herald July 31, 1893, when W J. Bryan, the candidate for president was the political editor of the paper. Bryan and his coconspirators for campaign purposes now advocate free coinage at 16 to 1 and claim that at that absurd ratio a parity between gold and silver will be produced In 1893 there was no campaign and no object to attempt the deception of voters and the World Herald discussing free coinage and ratios had this to say

1 Repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, for the reason that its effect has been to put into circulation silver currency of such a debased value as to shake the confidence of timid investors, and to force out of circulation much money ordinarily used to transact the business of the country, thus producing stringency and alarm.

2 Provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver on such a standard as will put about 100c of silver into each dollar, taking the average value for the last twelve months.

The World Herald believes that the two propositions contained in the above paragraphs appeal to the sound judgment of the intelligent people of Nebraska.

With regard to the first there ought to be by this time no question. Whether or not timid investors were justified in becoming alarmed at the prospect of a depreciated currency makes no difference They may have had an effect on the whole business world and produced vast trouble. Remove the cause of their fears and restore confidence.

The second is practical, honest and safe bimetallism on the ratio of 1 to 25. It would re open all the silver mines of the west and be equivalent to affording a permanent market for silver at above 82c per ounce. Investors would know that a silver dollar contained as much real value as a gold dollar, and it would, therefore, pass as readily in foreign business as gold Confidence would be restored. The gradual increase in the supply of silver currency worth par would proceed The silver interests would be stable and reasonably prosperous

No people, except the greedy owners of silver mines, anxious to make inordinate profits, are interested in coinage at the ratio of 1 to 16

No people, except those avaracious owners of money who profit by contracting the currency, are interested in prohibiting honest free silver coinage at the ratio of 1 to 25.

We have no silver mines in Nebraska, and the interests of the people of this state simply require free and unlimited coinage of silver upon the basis of its reasonable value which can not be far from 1 part of gold to 25 of silver.

### Why Silver and Gold Circulate

Some of the free silver advocates argue that as the coinage of silver since the Bland-Allison act went into effect did not drive out gold, therefore, the free coinage of silver would not drive out gold. This argument is intended for the consumption of the ignorant. The coinage of silver dollars under the Bland-Allison act was under quite different conditions the coinage of silver dollars would be under free coinage In the latter case the coinage would be on private account That is any person who had bullion he desired to have coined into dollars would take it to the United States mint and have it coined at public expense and would take his dollars, after they were coined, away with him They would be his property and no one could get them without exchanging something for them. The government would not be behind them and if the silver in them was only worth 50 cents that is all he could get in exchange for them He could not exchange one of them for 23 22 grains of gold, the amount of gold which represents a gold dollar, hence gold would not circulate with such a silver dollar, created in that way.

Under the Bland-Allison act silver dollars were not coined on private account but on government account. The individual who had silver bullion could not have it coined, at his option, into silver dollars, but he could sell his bullion to the government if it needed the bullion for the purpose of coining dollars. The government paid him the market price for it and coined silver dollars from it on its own account. Nobody could get those dollars after they were coined without exchanging something for them. When the government put them out in that way it became responsible for their purchasing power and it did not matter what the value of the bullion in them was they always exchanged for a dollar's worth of goods the same as gold, and of course under these conditions gold would circulate with them. They did not drive gold out. The government first began coining silver on its own account in 1853 when it began coining fractional silver in that way after reducing the amount of silver in the coins so as to leave a modicum of credit in these coins to prevent two half dollars or four quarters being worth as much as the silver in a silver dollar or the gold in the gold dollar. In that way fractional silver was kept in circulation without danger of driving out gold by becoming weaker in purchasing power than gold or taking itself out by becoming more valuable than gold.

By this same system silver dollars under the Bland-Allison act, have been kept in circulation, by the side of gold. They did not drive gold out nor did they drive themselves out by becoming more valuable than gold. The object was to give

ject has been attained and has never been disturbed except by the advocates of a debased currency. The advocates of free silver are disturbing the currency to the hurt of the people now more than it has been disturbed since the war.

### Who Opened the Gates?

As a display of cheek and inconsistency the editorial in the Decatur Reivew of yesterday morning entitled the "Gates Ajar," will strike the average reader as being superlatively absurd, to say the least.

That paper after calling attention to the failures of a day in Chicago, attributes them to "the contraction and shrinkage in prices caused by the perpetuation of the single gold standard."

Dun's Trade Review of December 31, 1892, characterized that year as "the most prosperous year ever known in business" The "contraction and shrinkage in prices," which the average demagogue has discovered since the advent of the Democratic party to power, had not paralyzed the business of the country and sent starvation instead of a demand for work into the homes of American workingmen It was doing no "deadly work" in 1892 but on the contrary everybody who wanted work found employment at good wages Those were the days when we had an American tariff which discriminated in favor of the American workingman and the American homes and not against them The same article in Dun's Trade Review said "The year closees with all the woolen cotton and silk machinery fully employed and the unsold stock of goods much lighter than usual, while the demand for the coming season already exceeds the capacity of many mills"

The Democrats had carried the election in 1892 and were coming into power in March, 1893, with the threat to destroy protection the basis upon which our business had been established for thirty years, and which had been stimulated by the McKinley tariff bill which put more men to work than had ever been employed on American soil before

December 31, 1893, Dun's Trade Review said "Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded, with work and all business stimulated with high hopes the year 1893 has proved, in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industries the worst for fifty years" This was the contrast between the year of the most logical protection the country ever had, and the first year of a Democratic administration pledged to rip up protection by the roots Business simply stopped to see what the free traders would do with the tariff and as the Trade Review put it "millions of workers were seeking for work in vain" Was it the gold standard that produced this result in so short a time as the demagogue who wrote the Review article of yesterday assumes?

Right on the heels of the calamity of 1893, true to their threats, the Wilson bill was formulated and passed in spite of the protests of millions of wage earners who poured in petitions to congress pleading that the bill be not passed, as it meant ruin to business and to their employment But the bill was passed in spite of them and the deplorable conditions brought upon workingmen, and consequently upon all business, has continued since, and now the montebank of the Review would have its readers believe that our present condition is due to the gold standard under which the country prospered as it never prospered before, until the people were fooled by Democratic campaigners in 1892 Since then there has been precisely the condition predicted by Republicans in the campaign of 1890 and 1892 would follow a free trade administration Those who would divert the minds of the people from the real cause of all our trouble, and plunge them into deeper trouble, by the delusion of free silver under the rainbow are the same men who assassinated the prosperity of country in 1892 by appeals to prejudice The gold standard, hand in hand with protection, has given the country prosperity. Protection has been torn down and disaster followed and now they would tear down a stable measure of value and complete the distress and plunge the country into anarchy and business ruin

When the Republican statesmen were warning the country against the free trade party and predicting the results which have been realized, the Democratic campaigner insisted their policy would bring better times cheaper goods and better pay than we had in 1892, and now they are unwiling to stick to the text and have raised another issue which is a greater fraud than that of 1892.

### A Parallel.

The attempt of the Demopopulists to deceive the workingmen with the delusion of free silver has but one parallel in the history of the government. That parallel may be found in the campaign of 1864 The Democratic attack on the tariff in 1892, and its success at the polls, killed the prosperity of the country by taking employment from American workmen and filling the country with idle men who seek in vain for work The people who brought this calamity upon them now appeal to workingmen to put them in power again by promising that they will give them work and wages by opening the mints to free silver Free silver would not give them work but would make their condition more deplorable and as a final result would make the condition of all infinitely worse. Such an appeal to men who want work is not only cruel but unpatriotic, because it means that the Demopopulists are willing to plunge the country into deeper ruin for the sake of carrying the election and retaining a few miserable offices.

The parallel may be found in 1864 when the war was declared a failure and a cessation of hostilities was demanded. When that was done the husbands and sons and brothers of the north were in the army and it was an appeal to the fathers and brothers and sisters and wives and mothers at home to violate their patriotic impulses and vote and work for a party that would stop the war, regardless

or the great principles involved in order to save the lives of those in the field. It was an appeal to those in the field to violate, for the sake of their lives, their honor and their patriotism. But the result showed the American people can be trusted to stand for principle when they are not deceived even where it may involve the sacrifice of life The sons in the front refused the gloved hand of the demagogue and voted for Lincoln and accepted the fortunes of war. The fathers and brothers at home yielded obedience to their patriotism and the patriotic demands of the country and swept the Valandinghams from the field, and the people can be depended upon to do the same with the present effort to bring dishonor and disgrace upon the country.

### How We Have Profited by Silver Coinage.

Editor Republican It woud not be amiss to examine into the profit to us as a people of the silver coinage we have already done, in order to profit by the lessons that may teach us, as to the results we may expect from any further coinage of that money I find from an examination of the report of the director of the mint, that the total profit to the government (that is the whole people) from the coinage of the $423,289,309 that we had coined up to November 1, 1895, was $75,648,893 41 This profit arises from the difference between the real value of the silver in our dollar, and the assumed or fiat value given to it in coining at our mints, and maintaining that assumed value with all the resources of the government The silver cranks say "Yes, what did we tell you? The government can make it worth 100 cents on the dollar, no matter what it sells for in the markets of the world"

The trouble with these deluded citizens is that while they know an individual's credit is limited, that of a nation, an aggregation of individuals, is unlimited Let us see if we have profited as a nation by this silver coinage In July 1, 1895, we had in this country in silver dollars and subsidiary silver, a total of $500,243,653 The best financial experts believe this to be as much as we can possibly hold up at par with gold, certainly not without incurring expense in doing so About two hundred million less would have been nearer the amount the country woud use The silver cranks are still howling for more and no one can tell whether the voracious appetite of this body of intelligent citizens ever could be satiated with silver. But whether this dollar is worth in the markets of the world, 100 cents, 50 cents or 25 cents is a matter of in difference to the silver financial experts. Our seigniorage or profit in these dollars amounts to $75,648,898 41, but because the price of silver continued to fall in spite of the enormous artificial market we made for silver in coining these 423,289,309 dollars, foreign financiers as well as our own, when they saw the Sherman law set in action, feared that we were destined to come down to a silver standard and at once proceeded to realize the money on our securities before the silver standard became a reality. This drained our gold from us, and this is the only means we have (by redeeming in gold) of making the dollar, that is really only worth 53 cents, pass current at 100 cents.

This made it necessary from time to time, to replenish our stock of gold reserve, and we have no other way to get that gold than by selling our bonds and we had to pay 4 per cent interest on them, because there were silver cranks enough in congress, who would not let us agree to pay those bonds eventually in the gold that we received for them During the present Cleveland administration we have borrowed $262,000,000 in gold in order to hold up this terrible load of useless silver The interest we must pay on these bonds each year amounts to $10,480,000 There is not much doubt that these bonds will run twenty years, perhaps longer. The interests we must pay in twenty years amounts to $209,600,000. We may need to borrow still more gold, or go to the silver standard as the silver cranks would like to have us do This gold in the course of time disappears again and our obligations in silver, silver notes and treasury notes, seems to be as great as before. What has become of this capital, on which we must pay interest but which seems to benefit us only in preventing us going to the silver standard? That is not an easy problem, but no doubt some of it has gone to pay the general expenses of the government in the absence of a sufficient revenue for its needs No doubt we could properly add one third of the principal of this sum as an expense against carrying this load of silver, justly caused by this fear of the silver standard. But let us count the interest alone and that amount as we have seen to $209,600,000. Subtract from that our original profit $75,643,898 41 and it leaves us just $133,956,106.59 out of pocket, without taking into account any part of the principal. The silver coinage under the act of July, 1890, known as the Sherman law, and which seemed to be the last load that frightens the world, amounted to $155,981,002.25. It will be seen that we could almost have bought this silver with the $133,956,106.59 that the interest on these bonds will cost us, and could then have dumped this pile of silver into the sea, and have been better off as a people, because there would have been that much less of a load of redemtion upon us! We could have, given these silver mine owners the $155,981,002.25 to keep still and shut up, providing their Populist allies would have done the same, and have thus removed a goodly portion of the danger of this redemption of so much money from us. In, conclusion let me ask Mr. Business man, Mr. Banker, Mr Mechanic or even Mr. Sturdy Laborer, does it look as if it had paid us to coin all this load of silver? Don't all answer at once, for time and space seems to be limited on this sphere,

Esquire Osprey.

Judge Curran and J. V. Graff will erect a levee along their land near Graffsville. They have 1500 acres which is subject to overflow.


# A WEEK OF IMMENSE

# BARGAINS!

## $10,000.00

**Worth of Merchandise placed on our Bargain Tables at prices that will interest the most saving House Keepers.**

## Our Loss is Your Gain!

**We want the sales, you surely want the goods at these prices. Only a few of the many Bargains which we offer:**

Shirt Waists which sold as high as $1 50 .......... 49c
All of our high-class $3 and $4 Waists.......... $1.49
Fine Silk Waists which sold from $10.00 to 12 00.......... 4 98
Our $2 Wrappers all go for.......... 98c
Linen Suits for street, traveling or driving.......... $2 49
Wash Suits to close.......... 1.49
Linen Cuffs.......... 19c
Sets including Cuffs and Collars in black, tan, navy and pink .......... 35c
Challies per yard.......... 2c

## Great Reductions!

Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, Silks, Dry Goods, Wash Goods, Linens, Infants' Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Capes, Jackets, Mackintoshes, Gents' Furnishings, Sweaters, Upholstery, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Wall Paper, Suits, Skirts, Wrappers, Soaps' Toilet Articles, Patterns, Umbrellas, Parasols, Handkerchiefs, Linings, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Fancy Collars and Millinery.

LINN & SCRUGGS
DRY GOODS & CARPET COMPANY

# One More Week

OF THE

## GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE OF THE C. J. BRYAN STOCK OF

# CLOTHING and....

# FURNISHING GOODS.

Through the kindness of Young Bros., who have leased our store for a dry goods department store, we have secured an extension of lease for one week and we will endeavor to reduce stock one-half by slaughtering goods.

Do not fail to attend this sale as it will be one of the leading features during the week of races at Decatur.

Remember everything goes regardless of cost for one week only.

## GET THE RIGHT PLACE—

**124-126 Prairie Avenue—Old P. O. Stand.**

# CLEMENT, BANE & CO.


NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

# A $105.00 IDE

## High Art, Sky Blue Enamel over Satin Finish Bicycle

is in our window, mounted by a man. This man started on his trip July 21st at 6 p. m., and will ride daily from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. He will finish his long ride on Aug. 31st at 8 p. m. With every purchase of $1.00 or more you will be given a guess on how many miles the man will run as shown by attached cyclometer. To the lucky guesser will be given the wheel, which can be exchanged, if desired, for a ladies wheel of like make. You pay no more for your goods of us than you do elsewhere, and in addition get a chance at a $105.00 wheel.

We have made SWEEPING REDUCTIONS on all Spring and Summer Clothing and this fact of itself should prove of interest to you.

# B. Stine Clothing Co.,

## 245--249 NORTH WATER ST.,

NEXT TO BRADLEY BROS.

**Your Money Back if Want It.**



# *Money Is Plenty*

## BUT HARD TO GET.

Knowing that many of our customers would buy furniture if they had the money to spare, we propose to provide a way that will help them out. We have the furniture (too much of it) but it is paid for and we intend to sell you anything you want, whether you have the money or not. We will sell you goods on "terms" to suit your convenience, and at prices lower than they should be sold for cash. Anything you need come and get and pay for as you please.

***A GOOD REFRIGERATOR FOR $5.00.***

Our full line of Gurney's Best on Earth AT COST.

**Good Two-Burner Gasoline Stove for $3.50.**

*"The Big Store,"*

# Bachman Bros. & Martin Co.

**ONE BLOCK EAST OF MILLIKIN BANK.**



## *We Are Showing*

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

# Wedding Presents,

IN RICH CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER.

***Ask to See the English Wedding Ring.***

# W. R. Abbott & Co.,

JEWELERS.

North Water Street.



# U-Bar Spike-Tooth Harrow

Also STEEL GAS PIPE HARROWS

Almost any number of teeth. Best braced and simplest in the market. No parts to break. If your agent does not keep it, write us.

Gale Mfg. Co., ALBION, MICH.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators Rakes and Planters.



**Weekly Republican.**

*THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.*


## LOCAL NEWS.

Robert N. Barger, of Hopesdale, has been granted a patent on a farm gate.

Mama eats a Cascaret, baby gets the benefit. Cascarets make mother's milk mildly purgative.

In the circuit court George A. Sparks has filed a bill for a divorce from his wife, Adele Adair Sparks. The attorney for Sparks is Za Donovan.

Go to Spencer & Lehman company for wood pumps, iron pumps, force pumps and pump repairs. feb6d&wtf

Just before going to bed eat a Cascaret candy cathartic Makes you feel fine in the morning.

The managers of the Monticello fair have engaged the DeLand band to furnish music this year, paying them $75 for five days' music.

What's the matter with you? Constipated? Cascarets will cure. Eat them like candy.

William Caward, wanted for horse stealing in Christian and Sangamon counties, is now behind the bars at Taylorville where he was landed by Sheriff Coburn.

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Humphrey Roberts, an engineer on the Illinois Central main line, has traveled on an engine 1,300,000 miles in twenty-nine years of railway life.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Go to Spencer & Lehman company for fine surreys, canopy and extension top buggies and road wagons, and a full line of medium grade vehicles.

Feb. 26. d&w tf

The Republicans will have a grand mass meeting at Monticello, Thursday, August 27. Congressman Albert F. Hopkins will speak in the afternoon and Captain J. H. Rowell has been invited to speak at night.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion and picnic of the Old Settlers' association of La Salle county will be held at Allen park, Ottawa, August 27. The committee has secured Judge Charles L. Lewis, of Duluth, Minn., for the annual address.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can readily realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Cerro Gordo has given up the hope of getting a system of water works. The bond buyers who were in communication with the board would require all bonds to be made payable in gold and this fact together with the hard times and opposition among the people here have brought about this decision.

Small in size, but great in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The barn on the farm of John Williams near Cleo, John Christensen, tenant, was struck by lightning Wednesday and destroyed by fire. Two years ago an old barn on the same site was struck by lightning and consumed. Who says lightning does not strike twice in the same place. Loss about $2000.

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

William Remington, who went to Peoria from Chicago two months ago to represent the Interstate Advertising company, was stabbed three times in the abdomen by W. H. Harding, also employed by the same company. Remington is at the hospital in a critical condition.

**Catarrh Cannot be Cured**

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The building on the county poor farm at Urbana is now completely full, having no less than fifty-five inmates. An enlargement of the building is becoming a necessity.

**You Can Depend On It**

that Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum, bilious colic, painter's colic, and all bowel complaints. 25c and 50c. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

Ninety-nine per cent of the fish being caught in the Illinois in the vicinity of Pekin are German carp.

**When You Take Your Vacation**

the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

# MAN FOUND DEAD

### Another Murder or Suicide Mystery—Body Badly Decomposed.

## DISCOVERED BY LEFEVER AND TULEY

### Below the St. Louis Bridge in a Secluded Place a Stranger Loses His Life—Drowned or Murdered.

From the Daily of Thursday

Mysterious deaths seem to come thick and fast in Decatur. In the spring we had the Hackmann mystery and next came the Carlisle box car case. Now looms up a river mystery to puzzle Coroner Bendure, the county and the city authorities.

This forenoon at about 11 o'clock the badly decomposed body of a man was found at the edge of the Sangamon river one mile below the south end of the St. Louis bridge, not far from the Snerring place.

The discovery of the body, which was found lying on its face with both feet in the water, was made by Samuel Lefever and Samuel Tuley who had been out on a hunting expedition. They did not touch the body, but sent word at once to Coroner Bendure to take the remains in charge, and the coroner with Undertaker Wikoff promptly responded to the call.

The point where the body of the stranger was found is one of the most secluded places on the south bank of the Sangamon, seldom visited even by the people who reside in the neighborhood and they are few and far apart

On the river bank there was evidence that a party had camped there at some time not long since. There were a number of old tin cans scattered about on the bank. If the man had been murdered at that spot there was no appearance of a struggle. The body is so badly decomposed that the hair had fallen off the skull. The clothes worn by the stranger were of good quality. He was well dressed.

**Secured the Body.**

Coroner Bendure and the undertakers secured the body this afternoon. The place was a secluded one and it took several hours' time to reach it by the wagon road. It is believed that the man was murdered but it was impossible to tell whether there were any marks of violence on the body as it is in such a state of decomposition.

The body was that of a medium sized man but it is hard to tell of what age he might have been. The man had evidently been dead for a month or more. He wore a good suit of clothes and good underclothes. In the pockets were a bunch of keys and a note book. The latter was so wet that it was impossible to read the writing in it but the address of a house on North Main street was made out. The coroner does not know whether it means the street in this city or another but the clue will be investigated.

It is not certain that the man met his death in the same place where he was found. His feet being in the water and his body lying against the bank indicated that he might have been washed down the river when the water was high.

The body was brought to the undertaking rooms of Wykoff & Reeve and the inquest will be held this afternoon. The body will be buried this evening at the poor farm

From the Daily of Friday.

The name of the dead man found yesterday morning on the banks of the Sangamon river still remains a mystery and there does not promise to be much chance of finding out who he was. There is only one clue which may lead to anything and that is a very slim one.

The inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner Bendure. The following jury was empanneled: C. W. Wykoff, foreman, James Moran, George Cake, Harry Hathaway, Will Lindsay and John Thomas. The only witness examined was Sam Tooley, the little boy who found the body. The boy was hunting and had been shooting turtles along the river bank when he came upon the body. His testimony did not throw any light on who the man might be The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the man came to his death by a cause unknown to them. The body was buried at once at the poor farm.

**One Theory Exploded.**

The only things found on the man's body which would lead to a discovery of his identity was a bunch of keys, a Sunday school lesson leaf, a Y. M. C. A. subscription blank and a small handled pen knife. These articles have all been preserved by the coroner. Last night two small boys came into the undertaker establishment of Wykoff & Reeve. One of the boys said that the man he had seen in the place questioned the boys and they said that they lived at 748 East Eldorado street. They said their mother's name was Mrs. P. J. Jones. That person was notified and she promised to come this morning and try to identify the things found on the body. This morning a reporter for this paper called upon Mrs. Jones. She said that her husband had disappeared about three weeks ago and had never been heard from since. He had been working at Lake City for a man and had four months wages due him. He came to the city to meet his employer and get he money and after that he never appeared again. Mrs. Jones gave a description of her husband's clothes which tallied fairly well with those worn by the dead man. She said her husband had a new pair of button shoes but the dead man wore a new pair of lace shoes. The reporter then showed Mrs. Jones the book, and knife and other articles found on the dead man and she was certain they did not belong to her husband.

**Had Been at the Y. M. C. A.**

The fact that the man had in his pocket a subscription blank for the Y. M. C. A. led to inquiry at that place. These blanks are sent out by the executive committee of the state association and the man might have picked up one in almost any town in the state. But Secretary Woodford had a theory. Frequently men who are passing through the city and are hard up call upon the Y. M. C. A. for assistance, generally claiming that they belong to the society in some other place. The account book on the body would indicate that the man was a cook or had been making purchases for a large family or boarding house. Many pages of the book were filled with lists of eatables which had been purchased, the prices of each being placed after the article, and at the head of each collection of purchases there being a number indicating the date. In each case rather large quantities had been bought. These accounts covered a space of about twenty days. On another page was the name of G. W. Valentine, a colored man who is employed as cook at the St. Nicholas hotel, and under it the name W. A. Sadler. What these names indicate it is impossible to tell but it looks if he might have been given the name of Valentine and expected to see him with the view of securing employment in the cooking line. On a back page of the book under the heading July 20-27, there were the names of the cities Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and Chicago, with figures after each, evidently the price of railroad fare to each place. Secretary Woodford remembers of having had a caller at the Y. M. C. A. rooms some weeks ago who spoke of the cities mentioned in the book and wanted the association to assist in getting to Chicago, as he wanted to go from there to his relatives in the east. Mr. Woodford says that there are so many callers at the rooms that it is impossible for him to remember them all but that the description given of the dead man's clothes tallies with those worn by the man who called upon him. He cannot remember exactly where the man said he came from but it was some western city. Moreover Mr. Woodford thinks that the man said his business was that of a cook. The fact that the man spoke of having been at the cities mentioned in the dead's man account book and that he was a cook which is hinted at by the book, would indicate the possibility of the dead man being the same one who called at the Y. M. C. A. In fact Mr. Woodford feels quite confident that they are the same. He did not render the man any assistance and therefore no account of his name was made on the books of the association so that the clue cannot be followed any farther.

**Thought It Was Hadfield.**

The finding of the dead man makes public the disappearance of another person, George Hadfield Mr. Woodford says that when he first heard of the dead man being found he thought at once of Hadfield, but there is nothing to indicate that it is him Hadfield was connected with the Y. M. C. A. for some time until he became involved in some difficulty. He had been at some other place studying to be a preacher and was apparently a very earnest worker in the Y. M. C. A. His difficulties were such that the secretary found it necessary to forbid him the privileges of the association and Hadfield suddenly disappeared. This was about six weeks ago and he has never been heard from since. Hadfield was of a larger build than the dead man and his clothes were of a different material so it is impossible that it is him.

**Never Appeared Again.**

In the account book on the side of one of the pages was the number 845 North Main street. At this number is Wetzel's & Co.'s wall paper store About a month ago a man named Davis called at the place to seek employment, having been directed there by a friend of Mr. Wetzel's in St Louis. He was told that there was no work for him but he said he would be in the city and would call again in a few days. Mr Wetzel never saw the man again.

All of the theories which have been presented are so thin and there is so little to work upon that it looks as though the identity of the man would never be known.

**Might be George Groves.**

There is another theory which may lead to some discovery. The address on North Main street in the dead man's book was the same as that of Dr. Enos. The man had in his pocket three small bottles of pellets. These were shown to the doctor this morning and he says that he thinks that they are medicines which he had given out to a patient. The size of the pellets, the size of the bottle and a peculiarity about the cork lead him to this conclusion. The only person he can think of that got medicine of him and who could possible be the man is George Groves, a laborer, whom he last saw on July 26. The man was treated for a dog bite. He wore jeans overalls and had been working at Macon.

**A Divorce Colony.**

There is, a "divorce colony" in Norall township, McLean county. It is within a mile of the west line of the township, and not very far from the Bloomington city limits. There are ten houses on a twenty-acre tract, in seven of which reside persons who have been married all the way from twice to three times, and in each case of separation there has been a divorce. Two have just left their husbands. Two have been married twice, and two have been wedded three times In one case a husband has five wives, only one of whom is dead. Nearby, but not on the same tract of land, are two more couples who have been divorced and married again. A mile away lives a man who has been married three times, divorced twice and is not yet 32 years old All the divorces covered in the above list were granted in McLean county.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes: "I have been suffering from Piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases will yield quickly when it is used. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

## COUNTY COURT AFFAIRS.

### Assignee Ehrman on the Stand—The Lancaster Case Again.

From the Daily of Thursday.

In the county court today in the matter of the case of I. W. Ehrman, assignee for O. N. Ansteed, petitioners ask him to explain in detail what he has done with the dry goods stock, how and where he deposited the money realized from the sales, why he bought new goods to replenish the stock, what expenses he incurred, and what he has done with the balance of the stock. The petitioners file many objections and ask the court to rule in their interest. The allegations are a general complaint as to the course pursued by Mr. Ehrman in handling the stock.

**The Lancaster Guardianship.**

In court this afternoon Judge passed on the agreement as to the case of the two little sons of LaJune Lancaster who recently had a contention in court with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Roberts, of Nuntic. There were two agreements or orders of the court submitted for the settlement of the contention. The court finally ordered that Mrs. Lancaster, mother of LeJune, of Macon township, should have custody of the children, and that she should at no time take them out of the jurisdiction of the court, or out of the county permanently, that each side in the trial case should pay their own costs, and that Mr. and Mrs. Roberts should have the right to visit their grandchildren at seasonable and convenient times, and that if Mr Lancaster, the guardian, desired to take them on a visit to the Roberts place or to any other point within the jurisdiction of the court she has the right to do so without interference by the father of the boys or any body else.

## AL RISLEY ACQUITTED.

### The Charge of Stealing Corn from Farmers Did Not Stick—Boy Arrested.

From the Daily of Friday

The case of Al P Risley, charged in a state warrant with Frank Wolgamot with having been engaged in stealing corn and other articles from farmers in Wheatland township, came up for trial in Justice Shorb's court today There were four charges of burglary and four of larceny. Risley was on hand to undergo the preliminary examination. His attorneys were J. M. Gray and the Shelley brothers. A. H. Mills, assistant prosecuting attorney, appeared for the people It was expected that Frank Wolgamot would go on the stand against Risley, but he did not do so. He had made certain statements at the time of his arrest on which the warrants were issued, but those declarations were not made under oath. Since the arrest Wolgamot has employed J. M. Gray to defend him. Today he refused to go on the stand in the Risley case, for the reason perhaps that had he testified he would have criminated himself. The people offered all the evidence they had which bore mainly on one point, that of finding Wolgamot and Tracy Risley, son of Al, aged 10 years, at the barn of Mr. Burt loading a wagon with corn Attorney Gray did not offer any evidence as to Al Risley, but made a motion that the case as to him be dismissed He showed that the prosecution had failed to connect him with any of the alleged robberies, and the motion was allowed. Risley was discharged and the bondsmen were relieved from further responsibility.

A state warrant was then sworn out for the arrest of Tracy Risley charging him with complicity in the stealing of corn at the Burt place Bail was fixed at $500 and L. H. Shelley was accepted as surety.

**Crops Around About Us.**

In the central counties the past week was one of great heat and dryness. Light scattered showers fell on the 6th and 7th, but the week was practically without rain Temperature averaged about 8 degrees above the normal and maximum temperatures above 90 degrees were recorded every day. Corn generally did well and early corn is maturing finely; some of the late corn on low lands was slightly scalded by the heat, rain is beginning to be needed on upland. Threshing was continued throughout the week and most of the shock threshing is done. fields are generally cleared of grain: Pastures continue good and clover is doing well. Fall plowing was much delayed by the heat, but the work will be pushed when the weather moderates Broomcorn cutting is in progress, with fair results, although the severe storm of the 23d of last month did more damage than was anticipated. Late apples are ripening prematurely, owing to the heat.

**Singular Affliction.**

John P. Warner, of Taylorville, a dealer in hay, was adjudged insane and sent to Jacksonville for treatment. There is little hope for his recovery, as his physical condition is such that death is expected shortly. Warner is a leading member of the Grand Army of the Republic, treasurer of the commissioners of highways of this township and president of the Taylorville Savings Loan and Building association. He erroneously thinks himself a defaulter, and that he is threatened with the penitentiary. His insanity was caused by financial troubles, and his mania runs to suicide.

**A Credit for $698.**

When J. S. Edmundson, the implement dealer at Macon made an assignment, there was listed among his assets a lot of farm wagons, buggies, farm implements, etc., and afterwards R. H. Woodcock, the assignee, presented to the court a petition saying that an error had been made and that these goods should not have been listed as the property of the assignor because they were sent to him on consignment to be sold on commission. The total amount for which credit was asked was $698. Thursday the court entered an order granting the prayer of the petition and allowing the credit asked.

**Settled.**

It has been settled for the present at least, that Cerro Gordo is a village. The decision was reached through Attorney A. T. Pipher, of Monticello, who examined the village records carefully and found them all right except a few minor errors which may be corrected.

## THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

### Order Issued by the Commander of Department of Illinois Concerning the Event.

The department commander of Illinois, Hon. W. G. Cochran, has issued order No. 4 concerning the national encampment. The substance of the order is as follows:

1. The thirtieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at St. Paul, Minnesota, during the first week in September, 1896. The grand parade and review will occur Wednesday, September 2nd, and the formal meeting of the encampment will take place the day following.

If the comrades or posts wish free quarters in school houses or camps they will be provided for, but will, of course, be expected to furnish their own blankets. The committee will, however, provide mattresses in school buildings, and cots in camps, whether applications are filed in advance.

In view of the low railroad rate, and the magnificent preparations of the Minnesota citizens and soldiers, it is hoped by the commander of this department that Illinois will be very largely in evidence when the parade is formed. All roads have announced a rate of one cent a mile, making the fare for the round trip from Chicago only $8, and correspondingly low from all other Illinois points. Comrades are advised to confer with local ticket agents in advance and make sure that they have excursion tickets ready in ample time.

Tickets will be on sale Monday, August 31, and Tuesday, September 1, and will be limited to fifteen days; provided, however, that by depositing them with the St. Paul agent of the road over which the passenger travels, for the purpose of identification and certification, the return limit will be extended to thirty days. The commander and staff will leave Chicago Monday evening, August 31, going from the Grand Central passenger station, Fifth avenue and Harrison streets, over the Chicago and Great Western railway.

**Capt. Burst to Commander Martin.**

In the mail this morning Commander Martin received this letter which will be of special interest to many old veterans:

Chicago, August 13, 1896

Captain I N Martin, Commander Dunham Post, G. A. R., Decatur, Ill.

Dear Comrade All arrangements for your headquarter train have been perfected. We have just written a letter to Commander Cochran saying that the Illinois Central were about to promulgate a circular advertising the headquarter train over their line to Chicago and requesting Cochran to immediately prepare a circular which is to be sent out in the territory you purpose covering by your train. Will you kindly inform Comrade May of this action and say that we can now see no reason, with proper effort on the part of the comrades along the line of the Central and at Decatur, why your train should not be as great a success as any of you can desire Kindly let me hear from you. Fraternally yours,

J. W. Burst,
Special Passenger Agent.

**Oat Crops Poor.**

None of the farmers have realized much on their oats crops and some have lost money A very good example of how oats have realized is shown by an experience of J. W. Davidson, living east of Macon. Mr. Davidson rented his land. He had a twenty-acre field of oats and he was to receive two-fifths of the crop as his share After paying threshing and other expenses he will have about $3 as his profit off the field The yield was only about 16 bushels to the acre and the oats was sold for 9 cents per bushel. The man who owned the land made a better thing than the man who worked it but neither got a very big profit The farmers say that a great deal of the oats are so wet that after threshing when precautions are taken to dry them they rot and spoil.

**Funeral of Silas Long.**

From the Daily of Saturday.

The funeral of Silas Long, son of Mrs. Melinda Long, took place at Maroa today. The deceased formerly resided in Decatur with his family. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. His sister is Mrs. Governor Conover, of Maroa In the early days of cycling in Decatur Mr. Long was the rider of the Star wheel and was in the employ of O. Ewing in Library block. He was a man who was well liked. During the past few years Mr. Long had been in the employ of Garmoully & Jeffrey, Chicago. He was prostrated by heat and died in Chicago on Thursday.

**Death at Boody.**

Mrs Fred Jostes died Wednesday, August 12, at the family residence near Boody, after a long illness with cancer. She was 70 years of age and leaves a husband and six children. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon from the German M. E church near Boody. The services were conducted by Rev. Theodore Keis

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Cemetery Camp Meeting Association of the Chicago and Joliet districts, Rock river conference, started on Wednesday at the New Lenox camp grounds, several miles east of Joliet.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# THEY HEAR M'KINLEY

### Two Hundred Colored Men Call on the Ohio Man at Canton.

## TALKS TO THEM OF AN HONEST DOLLAR

### Visitors Arrive from Cleveland Headed by a Company of Rifles—Encouraging Telegrams Continue to be Received—Woodford's Estimate.

Canton, Ohio, August 19.—Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Lieutenant governor, and now of the Greater New York commission, accompanied by his wife, lunched with Major McKinley yesterday and left for the west at 2:05 p. m. To a press representative he said that New York would surely give McKinley 100,000 plurality, and probably the largest ever known for any candidate. Mr. Abner McKinley, the major's brother, from New York city, arrived yesterday, and left for the west last night. Major McKinley continues to receive notes daily of scores of McKinley and Hobart clubs being organized. Here are two notable telegrams received yesterday:

Logansport, Ind., August 18.—Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio.—The railroad men of the city of Logansport, Ind., have just organized a sound money club, 300 strong. Many of them were formerly Democrats. (Signed) F. F. Kearney, Pres., W. H. Gifford, Vice Pres.

Lacon, Ill., August 18.—Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio.—The McKinley and Tanner club of Lacon, with 180 members, sends greetings and pledges support. (Signed) R. B. Fort.

**Address to Colored Men.**

Major McKinley addressed a delegation of over 200 Afro-Americans from Cleveland yesterday afternoon; headed by one of their race, State Representative Smith. They came with a band and the Cleveland L'Ouverture Rifles.

Major McKinley, in response to the remarks of Mr. Smith, said:

"Mr. Smith and my fellow citizens: It gives me extreme pleasure to meet and greet this company of rifles and my colored fellow citizens of the city of Cleveland and of northern Ohio, and I rejoice to learn from your eloquent spokesman that your race this year, as in all the years of the past, stands faithfully to the Republican cause, which I believe is the cause of our country. (Applause.) I do not forget—no man can forget—that whether in war or in peace, the race which you represent never turned its back on the glorious stars and stripes. (Great applause and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley.")

"When that great civil war commenced no man could tell what its outcome would be in regard to its effect upon your race. There were those who believed that it must result in the abolition of human slavery. There were those who believed otherwise. The result was the immortal proclamation of emancipation by the best friend you ever had, Abraham Lincoln, whose name you will cherish and revere forever and forever more. (Tremendous cheering.)

"James G. Blaine once said that the first institute of an American was equality—equality of privilege, equality in political power. That sentiment long ago found expression in the constitution of the United States; and the people of this country placed in that great instrument, where it had never been before, and where, under God, it shall ever remain, civil and political equality to every citizen, everywhere beneath the flag. (Applause.)

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the splendid progress your race has made since emancipation. You have done better, you have advanced more rapidly, than it was believed possible at that time; you have greatly improved the educational advantages which you have had. Your people everywhere, north and south, are accumulating property, and today you stand as among the most conservative of the citizens of this great republic. (Applause.) I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart upon the advancement that you have already made, and I sincerely wish for you and your race, fellow-citizens of a common country, the highest realization of your hopes and prayers. (Cheering.)

"We are now engaged in a political contest, and your presence here today is an evidence of the interest which you have in the public questions that are now engaging the attention of the American people. We have a great country, and we must keep it great. The post which the United States must occupy, both in wages and industries, and in the integrity of its finances and currency, must be at the head of the nations of the earth. (Loud applause.) To that place of honor the people of the country must restore it this year. They have the opportunity that they have wished for since 1892. Will they meet it in this year 1896? (Cries of "They will.")

"We want in the United States neither cheap money nor cheap labor. (Great cheers.) We will have neither the one nor the other. (Applause.) We must not forget that nothing is cheap to the American people which comes from abroad when it entails idleness upon our own laborers. (Tremendous applause.) We are opposed to any policy which increases the number of unemployed in the United States, even if it does give us cheaper foreign goods; and we are opposed to any policy which degrades American manhood that we may have cheaper products made either at home or abroad. (Great applause.) Having reduced the pay of labor, it is now proposed to reduce the value of the money in which labor is paid. (Laughter and applause.) This money question presents itself to me in this homely fashion. If free coinage of silver means a 53c dollar, then it is not an honest dollar. (Applause.) If free coinage means a 100c dollar, equal to a gold dollar, as some of its advocates assert, we will not, then, have cheap dollars, but dollars just like those we now have, and which will be as hard to get (applause), in which case free coinage will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts. (Cries of "That's right.")

"My countrymen, the most un-American of all appeals observable in this campaign is the one which seeks to array labor against capital, employe against employer. (Applause.) It is the most unpatriotic and is fraught with the greatest peril to all concerned. We are political equals here—equal in privilege and opportunity, dependent upon each other, and the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. (Great cheering.) It is as Mr. Lincoln said to the committee from the Workingmen's association of New York in the campaign of 1864:

"'Prosperity is the fruit of labor. Prosperity is desirable; it is a positive good in the world withal. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.'

"I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call of greetings and congratulations. I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me the first honorary member of your organization. I assure you it will give me pleasure to meet each one of you personally." (Great cheering.)

## WAGES AND FREE SILVER.

### Foreign Capital Being Driven Out and All Kinds of Enterprises Affected.

Washington, D. C., August 19.—The Bureau of Statistics has some interesting figures as to the disastrous effect on wages of the silver agitation in driving out foreign capital and depressing every sort of enterprise. They have been collected and collated in the past three years, and will make effective literature in the campaign when they get before the people. Their publication by the bureau may be delayed by the printing office routine.

There has been an average excess of exports from the United Sattes of $217,705,000.

In spite of this there has been a constant outflow of gold to cover balances. This means that American securities have been sold abroad and sent home, and loans of capital to American enterprises have been withdrawn to an amount far in excess of the balance of trade in favor of this country.

An analysis of the figures shows that the excess of merchandise alone in three years was $415,513,073. This was divided up so as to show an excess of $237,145,590 for 1894, of $75,568,300 for 1895, and $103,801,023 in 1896. The excess of exports of silver were as follows: For 1894, a total of $87,164,713; for 1895, a total of $97,674,797, and for 1896, a total of $16,736,345.

There is also an excess of the exports of gold for the three years of $116,034,678. In spite of the heavy importations of gold under the efforts of the financiers who came to the relief of the government. This was divided up so as to give an excess of $4,528,012 in 1894, of $20,984,449 in 1895 and $80,521,237 in 1896.

It is true that the United States has all along had as an offset against its favorable balance of trade the interest paid on its securities, freight charges and expenses of tourists visiting the Old World, and the like. These items have amounted to about $145,795,000 a year. But, counting out even these, there is made evident a withdrawal of $72,000,000 a year of the money invested from abroad to carry on the business in the United States. This is plainly the direct result of the silver agitation and will almost alone account for the business depression and the large number of workingmen thrown out of work.

## MARY ABIGAIL DODGE DEAD.

### "Gail Hamilton" Succumbs to Paralysis in Her Native Town.

Hamilton, Mass., August 19.—Miss Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") died at her home here last night. She sustained a stroke of paralysis while sitting at the breakfast table Sunday morning. She fell from her chair, and was picked up unconscious, and remained so until death. The serious turn of her illness was not made public until yesterday morning, when Dr. Thayer, of Salem, was hastily summoned by the report that Miss Dodge was dying.

Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, widely known under the pen name of "Gail Hamilton," was a native of the town in which she died, having been born there in 1838. At the age of 10 years she went to Dr. Clark's private school in Cambridge. She was graduated from Ipswich Academy at the age of 20. In 1851 she went to Hartford as assistant in the Hartford High School. She refused to take the customary examination, but was given the position without doing so. She was also instructor in physical science in this school for several years, and was subsequently governess in the family of Dr. Bailey, of Washington, D. C., the editor of the National Era, to which paper she became a contributor.

In 1865-7 she was one of the editors of the Our Young Folks, a magazine for children published in Boston. From 1870 until a little over a year ago she had lived most of the time with her cousin, Mrs. James G. Blaine, in Washington. In course of this daily contact with the Blaine family Miss Dodge was led into very close friendship with Mr. Blaine and at the death of the latter she became his literary executor, being in possession of all his papers and documents of value, bequeathed to her as his authorized biographer. She was engaged, as frequently as her health would permit on Mr. Blaine's biography from the time of his death, until her illness of last year, and it is thought her untiring devotion to the work was instrumental in bringing about that prostration.

Since that illness which came on so suddenly in the Blaine mansion in Washington, Miss Dodge has lived very quietly at her home in Hamilton, Mass. Her strength has never rallied after that illness so that she felt able to resume active work, and she was for weeks unable to see even intimate friends, but during that time she was able to be driven about the town and to entertain in her old delightful manner the friends who have called upon her. Her literary work during the time has been fragmentary; done by the help of an amanuensis, and as a diversion, or when some current event has specially attracted her interest.

**The Funeral.**

August 18.—The funeral of Gail Hamilton will occur at 3:30 Thursday afternoon. It is understood the family is willing the villagers and personal friends attend exercises in the Congregational church but do not countenance the idea of a public funeral.

## OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

### Thousands Gather at Jacksonville to Hear Senator Burrows Speak for the Republicans.

Jacksonville, Ill., August 19.—A great crowd of enthusiastic Republicans gathered in this city yesterday on account of the formal opening of the state Republican campaign. The local committee on arrangements had forgotten nothing in their preparation, and it was in all respects a day long to be remembered in Republican annals. The speaking took place in Central park, a beautiful place in the midst of the public square, where an immense speakers' stand was raised, and comfortable seats arranged for 5000 persons. Delegations began to arrive Monday night from neighboring towns, and kept arriving all morning, so that by noon the city was fairly thronged with people.

Captain Tanner arrived in the city from Carthage at 7:10 p.m., Monday, and soon after a veterans' reception was given in his honor at the Lincoln club rooms. Senator Burrows and nominees James Rose, Edward Aiken, Henry L. Hertz, and General Rinaker did not arrive until yesterday morning, and the time till noon was spent by the gentlemen and Tanner conversing with prominent Republicans in the parlors of the Dunlap house. At 1:30 o'clock a procession, made up of bands, marching clubs, drum corps, and with 300 soldiers of the late war in line, formed at the Dunlap hotel, where the speakers were quartered, and escorted them from there to Central park.

Hon. L. L. Morrison introduced Captain Tanner, who spoke briefly, as he was not feeling well. He promised, however, that he would visit Jacksonville again before the end of the campaign.

Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, was then announced, and almost for two hours engaged the attention of the audience. First he took up the recently adopted Democratic platform and discussed it plank by plank, speaking particularly of the result to the United States courts of its adoption, and also of the free and unlimited coinage clause. Over an hour he devoted to argument of the financial question, following its history from the founding of the first mint in 1792 down to the present time.

In the evening a monster parade moved through the principal streets. At 8:30 speaking was again in order, and the people assembled in the park. Senator Cullom had been secured for the evening address, but at the last moment was compelled to cancel the engagement on account of illness. In his place short addresses were made by General Rinaker, James Rose and Edward Aiken.

**Weyler in Trouble.**

Key West, Fla., August 17.—Captain General Weyler and General Ochando were the principals in a sensational affair which occurred shortly before the latter sailed for Spain.

According to advices received here, it seems that the death of General Ochando's nephew, who was a lieutenant in the Spanish army, was the cause of the trouble. There were ugly rumors in circulation reflecting on the young lieutenant. It was alleged that he was conducting a troublesome correspondence with Maximo Gomez, the insurgent chief. When Weyler heard of the rumors he summoned the young man to the palace and questioned him. Weyler was apparently satisfied of the young man's guilt, and told him that if he did not commit suicide in twenty-four hours he would be court martialed and shot. The lieutenant left the palace, went to his room, and in six hours was a corpse, having shot himself through the heart.

The affair was hushed up and the Spanish official report stated that the young man had died of yellow fever. Shortly afterward General Ochando arrived in Havana and learned the true story of his nephew's death. Ochando was greatly enraged and immediately went to the palace to call Weyler to account. The meeting of the generals was most sensational. Ochando denounced Weyler in the bitterest terms, alleging that the lieutenant was guiltless and had been driven to his death. Ochando termed Weyler a murderer and butcher and challenged him to a duel. The men drew swords and would have fought in the palace but for the interference of other officials. Two days later General Ochando sailed for Spain. He is greatly enraged and says that he will make the affair public when he reaches Spain and demand Weyler's recall.

**Held His Opponent Under a Steam Pipe.**

Arcola, Ill., August 19.—Charles Huber is an apprentice in the electric light plant in this city, and while engaged in doing his work last night became involved in an argument with Albert Todd, also an employe of the plant. Todd, who is much more powerful, seized Huber and thrusting him under a steam pipe, held him there until he was frightfully burned. This morning a warrant was sworn out for Todd, who will be tried for assault and battery.

A womans' Republican club has been formed at Jacksonville.

# BURROWS' GREAT SPEECH

### HEARD BY AN IMMENSE CROWD.

### The Michigan Senator Talks on the Tariff Question—He Makes a Clear and Lucid Explanation in Favor of Sound Money, But Says the Financial Question is a False Issue Dragged Into the Campaign—He is Repeatedly Cheered.

An audience which completely filled the big tabernacle greeted Senator J. C. Burrows last night and listened patiently for two hours to his masterly exposition of the tariff and money question. The audience was brim full of enthusiasm and did not want the speaker to quit at all. The exercises opened by a couple of songs by the glee club, and then Mayor Conklin introduced the speaker of the evening Senator Burrows said:

"My condition of voice is such that I must crave your forbearance. It will be gratifying to know that I will speak only for about an hour in which time I want to present the issues of this campaign. It is certain that the people of this country were never so deeply interested in a national election as now. I think it can be truthfully said that never since the close of the war has such interest been manifested. Never since the war has party allegiance been so slender. Men seem determined to use their votes for the glory and honor of American institutions. The election of 1892 ought to have taught us that the ballot is a mighty weapon in the hands of a republic. Men who went four years ago and voted for free trade were ready before six months had elapsed to reverse that ballot and the verdict of the people. And yet men went at that time saying that times were hard, it could not be worse, and they would risk a change any way. You secured your change. While the desire for one was general then it is almost universal now for a change. Is there any one here who wants a continuance of the present conditions? If there is let him stand up, I want to see him. I pause for some one to rise, not meaning the postmaster, of course, or any one who holds office. If there is any one here who wants the conditions to last for twenty-four hours longer let him get up and I will thank him to speak. I thought you were all one way. All want a change now. What is the question this year? Four years ago I tried to keep men from voting for a change but they did and it was a frightful mistake. Men went among the laboring masses and told them they were taxed from their head to their feet and that what they needed was free trade. They said if we have that we will have better wages and that all classes of labor will be prosperous. They did not know what they were talking about or else they purposely deceived you. They never told the working men that if it would cheapen things that it would still take money to buy them, and they never disclosed the awful fact that laborers would have no money. (Applause.) In 1892 when that vote was cast there had never been an hour when this country had known so much prosperity as on that very day. Never were so many laboring men employed. Their homes were full of comforts, they had seventeen billions in the savings banks, were getting magnificent wages, foreign trade was good, domestic trade was stupendous and prosperity reigned to such an extent that English statisticians were forced to admit that this country was adding to its wealth at the rate of billions. Yet these men went among the laborers and told them that they ought to get their hats for less money than they paid. I want to induce you not to make this blunder again. The party which fooled you once will not do it again. It is unnecessary for me to go over the history of these past four years, for you know it to have been a time of disaster. We should have known this before for if what the democrats preached was true the history of our national prosperity was a fable. We tried the experiment in 1816, and Clay said that the succeeding years were full of depression and disaster. In 1824 we went back to protection and prosperity but in 1828 the democrats of the south demanded that we should go back to free trade, and Clay's compromise was adopted. There are men here to remember the years of woe and want which followed. Farm products were worthless, wheat was burned in the stack, oxen sold in Missouri at 19½ cents each, and six head of cattle for $5. We were having an era of free trade, sitting around and do nothing but buying things cheap with nothing to buy with. (Applause.) The treasury was bankrupt and the president of the United States had to discount his month's salary but we could buy things cheap. In 1843 we got protection again and with it prosperity and in 1846 free trade again. There are many men who will remember this last period. It was just like the other periods of free trade we had had. In every instance free trade brought disaster and protection prosperity. (Applause.) Four years ago I told the laboring men that they would go out of business just as surely as the democrats were successful. I told them they would be taking their meals in soup houses. They called me a politician. What do you think of it now? It was not the case here perhaps, but you know that soup houses were provided in the large cities where manly, dignified American labor was compelled to take his food from the hands of charity. Furnaces ceased to burn, looms ceased to weave and business was paralyzed. That was free trade. Buying our goods abroad and doing nothing at home. That is a bright way to do business isn't it? Doing that just because it was cheap. (laughter.) They told you that your wages would go up. Have they done it? (Cries of No! No!) Opportunities for work went up and so have your earnings until you are lucky to have your homes left. They told you that your dinner pail was taxed a quarter of a cent and that it ought to be free. What if it was taxed a quarter of a cent? Would you not rather have it that way going to work every day with it full than have it standing at home empty on the shelf? (Cheers). I don't blame the laboring man but I do blame the demagogues and politicians who led them from the heights of prosperity into the valley of disaster. (Applause). In 1892 your foreign trade was colossal. Today it has fallen off three hundred millions of dollars. It is no use to enumerate though. Just tell me of one declaration they made that has proved true. (Applause). I wait for an answer. It is strange to see men sit here and have to confess judgment (Applause). There is nothing else for you to do however. They said that it was to be a tariff for revenue. Have you got that? It has proved, to be a tariff of deficiency. What possible good has it done? Just think it takes only a minute to tell that all of the looms are silent, the hammer is silent too, the mines are closed. You can't name a benefit that has resulted. Just compare the last year of the McKinley bill with the first year of the Wilson bill. I believe in the protection of American labor, the American home, the American capital and the American flag (Applause). Compare these years and look at the millions we lost in foreign trade. The democrats had said that we would have the markets of the world but we have lost part of the trade we had at any other time. I want to call your attention to the condition of the United States treasury.

At this point some man in the audience asked the speaker if we did not have a high tariff now. Pinless Van Hall got up and advised the speaker to pay no attention to the free silver crank but the senator kindly said that it was right to ask him questions and that he was ready to answer them. He then said that we have the English system of taxation. The difference is that a high protective tariff admits all we do not want and cannot make or produce, free, except luxuries, and puts a duty on what we can produce and makes that duty high to cover the difference between the low priced European labor and the high priced American labor (tremendous cheering). The protective tariff says to the cheap labor of the old world that you can't come in on a level with American workmen (cheers). Continuing the speaker said: "So in that sense I say we have free trade and the democrats gave it to us. To make it worse, instead of the specific tariff which we had was changed to an advalorem tariff, thereby opening an avenue for fraud which loses us $30,000,000 per year. I hope my friend understands this. (For some little time following this, the senator directed his remarks to the man who had questioned him, while the crowd howled with delight, "hit him again" "Now where was I at?" (laughter). Oh yes, I was going to tell you about the treasury but before doing that I want to illustrate something to my friend. Just before this free trade went into effect I went to visit the Vermont quarries. There I found men who were getting five and eight dollars a day for their labor. I was shown a fine row of houses where these men lived all equipped with every convenience and I asked how can they afford to rent these places. They were not rented my friends. They were owned by the men. Marble was taxed 60 cents a cubic foot but who were our competitors? They are found in Italy. They don't ask there for eight hours work a day. The time is measured by sunrise and sunset. His home is a hovel, his morning meal is black bread and water, his dinner and supper the same, while once a week he gets a treat of olive oil. He gets twenty cents a day. The freight on this marble costs nothing to this country. It comes over as ship ballast. The workman sleeps on the floor of his hovel, his wife is a disgrace to her sex, and his children are beggars. His only pleasure is his fiddle, his only hope the grave. Free trade lets us compete with this kind of labor and protection does not. (Cheers.)

We had protection from 1861 to 1893. It is true that Cleveland was in for one term during that time but the congress was such that nothing was done to disturb the policy. There were thirty-two years of living under republican rules and laws, and there was never a day that the treasury did not have a little change in it. More than that when the war was over we owed two billion seven hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, and when we turned the government over to the free traders we only owed five hundred and eighty-five million dollars. (Applause.) Two billion of dollars had been paid; we had also paid the running expenses of the government and kept the people employed. (Looking at his friend in the audience the senator asked amid a roar of laughter, how much have you paid, my friend? (Cheers.) The senator's friend said that he had always been a republican until now to which Mr. Burrows replied.

"My friend says that he has always been a republican. I say to you that you are making the mistake of your life when you change now. You had better have thrown away your vote all these years than to vote now with those who seek to degrade the national honor and credit (Cheers.) Not one cent have they paid and yet my friend changes this year. The party you go with has only not paid a cent but has borrowed two hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars, giving thirty year bonds which will cost the government six hundred million by the time they are redeemed. In addition to this they have a book account of something like one hundred and fifty million dollars and last month ran thirteen millions of dollars behind in accounts. Is that the way you would run your business? (Cheers.) If some one had managed your business for you and been successful and then some one took hold and got you in debt thirteen million dollars in thirty days would not you want a change? (Cheers.) Two years ago the question before the people was free trade or protection and on the latter issue the congress was overthrown. From two-thirds democratic majority it became two-thirds republican. The democrats dare not fight on that issue this year. They are cunning. They said among themselves, "We can't go and tell them that their wages have gone up, (laughter,) we can't tell them that they are all employed, we can't say the factories are running and that great prosperity reigns, for they will tell us that it is not true." If they could they would have stuck to that issue. What do they do? They counsel together and then come to the people and say that free trade has not been the cause of all this disaster. We democrats did not do it, but it was you republicans in 1873. That is it. You demonetized silver in '73 and disaster broke out in 1890. Funny it did not break out until now, ain't it? Why didn't they discover this in 1893 or any other time preceding? Disaster and free trade came at the same time. I will talk to you on this money question though I dislike to do so for it is a false issue. (Cheers.) Having caused this disaster the democrats seek to blind the people. They say to you working men now that they know you are idle but that it was the silver legislation of '73 which has stopped the looms in 1896. It is a cry raised to throw dust in the eyes of the voter and the falling of everything is no more traceable to silver than the fall of Adam. When they say that we demonetized silver in 1873 there is only one answer—it is not true. It is astonishing how many things our free silver men know which are not true. They say the remedy for the present conditions is to open the mints to gold and silver on the false ratio of 16 to 1. That, they say, will furnish relief. You might open the mints of this country to the free coinage of silver and coin all of that metal in the world, at 16 to 1 or 16 to 0 and pile it up mountain high and leave the markets open and hard times will continue. (Applause.) They want the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. What does that mean? You people all know. I want to talk to the children and the free silverites about that. (Cheers.) We need a little kindergarten study. Free coinage of silver means that anybody on this round globe can take his silver and have it coined into dollars without charge. That is simple enough, and that free coinage. Unlimited coinage means to take all that can be brought from every quarter. You can take your old silver service or your old silver tea pot and have them coined. Now what does 16 to 1 mean? One man explained that it meant to knock down a gold man and get a gold dollar with which you could buy sixteen silver dollars. A more intelligent man corrected this statement and said that it meant thirty-two silver dollars for the gold thus obtained. (Cheers.) They were both silver men. To explain this 16 to 1 we go back in our history. When the government was established we had a mint. Up to that time we had none but used a Spanish, English and Portugese, and in fact the money of all nations. The government therefore was to establish a mint in 1792 and Alexander Hamilton was the secretary of the treasury and he was regarded as a bright man too. He was regarded as ordinarily intelligent at least. He had to help him a man named Washington, and another man named Jefferson, together with several others. They were all regarded as wise men and patriots. They decided that we would have to coin money. The constitution provided for the use of gold and silver. They asked shall we coin both or one and decided to use both. The next question was how to put them both in circulation, for Hamilton knew that without they possessed the same value this could not be done. If the value varied the more expensive metal would not circulate. That was not because of any law of man but because of human nature—selfishness. We are so constituted that if we have a dollar worth one hundred cents and one worth one hundred and one cents we will pay the dollar worth one hundred cents to the dearest friend we have if we happen to owe him a dollar. (Cheers.)

We can't help it. The deacon in the church, if he has one dollar worth 100 cents and another worth one hundred and four, the heathen will get the 100-cent dollar. (Laughter.) So Hamilton, Jefferson and others said that the money must be of equal value or it would not go. They took 24¾ grains of gold and found 371¼ grains of silver was worth that amount. So at that time you could take 24¾ grains of gold or 371¼ grains of silver and say: I owe you a dollar take your choice. They divided 371¼ by 24¾ and found that it was contained just fifteen times and thereby established the ratio which, mind you, was then 15 to 1. They commenced to coin their money on the ratio but in less than five years there was no gold in the country. What became of it? It was found that the bullion in the gold was worth the most. In other words the bullion in gold was worth more than a dollar. The gold owners would not bring it to be coined because it was worth more uncoined and there was no advantage in having it in money. So no gold came and what little was coined was hoarded, and when a man accumulated a two hundred dollars he melted it up and sold it as bullion for $203 or $204. The trouble was that the ratio was wrong. In 1834 congress said we will change the ratio. The silver men say that the silver remained the same. The real trouble at that time was that gold had not been coined and was cheaper to gather up the gold and start it again. Next the silver began to disappear because it became worth more uncoined than coined. No miner would take it to the mints to have it coined when it was worth more to him as bullion. The bankers and the money lenders did with silver what had previously been done with gold and in 1853 we took the halves, quarters and dimes and actually debased them so that they could not be melted up and still yield a profit in bullion. Then all the change stayed in circulation. Every penny of that depreciated subsidary coin was redeemable in gold. Don't talk about the crime of '73. It was the crime of 53, for when we debased this coin we took away the right of free coinage. We said that we would buy the silver coin it and stand by it. If it was demonetized at all it was in 1853. In 1873 we revised the laws but we did not demonetize a dollar. Some men have claimed that it is not a legal tender. The only answer to this is that it is not true. It is a full legal tender dollar for debts. In 1873 we did not demonetize the silver dollar but we stopped the coinage of it for the reason that it had not been coined for forty years and for the reason that the miners would not bring it to the mints no matter how patriotic they may be now and how much they may talk of the declaration of independence, liberty and the constitution. You have heard it said that the Rothschilds and other great bankers conspired to have the silver dollar demonetized. Funny that when silver was worth 104 cents they should have conspired to get a dollar worth only 100 cents. Now mind you, up to 1873 we had free and unlimited coinage and never had five years of bimetallism in the United States. You never can have it under free and unlimited coinage. (Applause.) The dearer money will always go out of circulation and our own history has proved that. Up to 1884 we had silver and up to 1877 we had gold. There is no eloquence about that. It is simply a fact. In 1878 the government said that after eighty-five years of free and unlimited coinage we will put it aside and keep both metals in circulation. (Cheers.) We said to the miner, stand aside, and we will show how to do it. The secretary of the treasury was instructed to buy every thirty days not less than two nor more than four millions of silver and coin it. He obeyed and from that time to 1890 the government coined silver to the amount of $419,000,000 and put it into circulation. In 1890 it was decided to make the purchase of silver $4,500,000 ounces a month and to quit coining but to issue our notes against it and we now have tons of it stored away. In these fifteen years we have coined and circulated six hundred millions of the silver while in eighty-five years of free and unlimited coinage we coined only $8,030,000 and yet they say silver was struck down. The government has maintained it at a parity with gold. That is the way the government coins it. Under free coinage we never had anything but a single standard. The government does not try to keep up the commercial value. It knows that there is only 53 cents worth of silver in a dollar and yet it buys as much as any dollar because it is government coinage, and is written in the law that it is as good as gold. (Cheers.) If it were worth only ten cents in silver it would float because the government maintains it. The government says to any nation that while the silver dollar is worth only fifty-three cents we will take our pay in silver and they can have their choice between the metals. In that way six hundred millions of silver and six hundred million of gold are kept on a bimetallic basis and at a parity. (Cheers.)

You can't do it under free coinage. That was tried for eighty-five years. Just as soon as it is circulated and the price of the metal fluctuates one quarter of a cent the dearer money begins to disappear. The government knows just how many of its obligations are out, and stands behind them. Who will stand behind the miner? When he can bring it to the government to be coined without limit the government merely certifies by stamping it that it contains the required amount of the metal, stamps it one dollar and puts on "In God We Trust." If we are going to have free coinage we had better stamp it, "In the Miner We Trust." (Cheers.) Under these conditions how could we maintain the parity? It would sink us in six months. The government can issue its pledges knowing just how many are out but if everybody is allowed to have silver coined free there would be no telling how many were out and no one would be responsible. By the free coinage of silver would have but the one metal and by the government coinage we have both. The republican party is the only bimetallic party and the only single standard men are the silverites. The government buys its own silver for coinage but would not buy a grain under free coinage. (Applause.) You would simply take the metal to the mints to have it stamped and examined and shown to be genuine. I heard an argument today over in your park. (Tremendous cheering.) Everybody is a financier nowadays. I heard one young man tell another that he did not need to talk that stuff to him, that he knew there must that would remain as such even though the government went down. The other fellow said that silver would do the same and would still be a dollar. It was the stamp on it that made the value. The other young man replied that if the free silverite had $1000 in silver and $1000 in gold burned up that he would still be able to get $1000 out of the melted gold but he would have hard work getting more than half of that sum out of his silver. Then the silver man answered that in 1776 we whipped the British that in 1812 we did it again that we could do it once more, etc. (Cheers.) I thought it was Bryan talking. (Cheers.) You know that there is nothing in this agitation, no sense, no judgment and no honesty. Who would it help? It would be a good thing for Stewart, he is poor and needs it. It would be a good thing for Jones, he is hard up. Who else would it help? Sometimes men say it would help get them out of debt. Don't for God's sake say this, that you would help degrade the currency and the national honor to help liquidate your debts with depreciated money. Honest men won't do that. Who will it hurt? The laboring man. We will say that there are twenty million laboring men in this country who get $1 a day. As Mr. Cochran said last night the laborers are the great creditor class. The corporations are the debtors. These men in five days would then earn one hundred millions of dollars. Do you want to degrade your money so that at the end of these five days these men will get fifty instead of one hundred million they have honestly earned. That is just what it means to you. Prices will go up for it is the inevitable rule that they rise when money is depreciated. The life insurance policy of $1000 made to provide for the widow will be paid with $500. How will it affect you, railroad men? The railroads of this country owe six billions of dollars and 95 per cent of the amount is in gold interest-bearing bonds. If you go on a silver basis these great corporations must pay a premium. They can't hedge by raising their passenger or freight tariffs, and what else can they do but reduce the wages of their men? It means disaster and nothing but disaster. My army comrades don't you vote to cut into the eight dollars a month that the government has allowed you. Ain't it too bad that the men who deluded you four years ago should now seek to relieve the situation by debasing your money? The reason we answer is the question of today. Put the republicans back in power and relief will not come by opening the mints but by closing our markets to the free and unlimited importation of foreign goods. (Applause.) The democrats are going with us. Occasionally we lose a man but the democrats are coming to us for the same patriotic reasons that they did in 1861, when the immortal Douglas said that it was a question above party. When the American flag trailed over the broken walls of Sumpter they tore down their party banner and trampled it under foot until the time should come when the flag of the country was again triumphant. So the democrats when they see deliberate propositions to debase the currency they say it is national dishonor and they will fight against it. (Applause.) Let us stand then beneath the banner of protection and industry, the maintenance of national credit and honor, place our standard in the hands of that true American, William McKinley and follow him to a triumphant and glorious victory." (Cheers.)

# THE WAR IN TEXAS.

### Democrats in State Convention Have Trouble with Populists.

## ALL BECAUSE OF ORATOR BRYAN

### What Congressman Bailey Said in Reply to a Question—The Pop Committee Somewhat at Sea on Electors.

Fort Worth, Texas, August 19.—The Democratic state convention re-convened this morning. Hon. C. L. Potter, permanent chairman addressing the convention said: "It has been charged that Bryan is a populist, I don't believe it. He has too much sense for a Populist, but he may have given utterance to sentiments not Democratic." While the convention was waiting for reports of committees Congressman Bailey spoke at length but never mentioned Bryan's name. This caused a delegate to ask, "How about Bryan?" Bailey very stiffly answered, "Bryan is a very bright young man," and retired from the platform.

The committee of three representing the Texas Populist party called on Chairman Dudley, of the Democratic state executive committee, and asked him to appoint similar committee to fuse on the electoral ticket, seven Populists, thirty-eight Democrats. Dudley refused. The Populists now threaten to fuse with the Republicans, giving their votes to the Republican electors in return for Republican votes for the Populist state ticket.

**Dickering at Washington.**

Washington, D. C., August 19.—I. N. Stevens vice chairman of the silver party, is here in conference with the leaders of the Populist and Democratic parties. The silver party wants to arrange for cooperation with other two parties to secure complete harmony among the supporters of Bryan. The Populist executive committee to discuss the situation at length is in session today.

## HANNA IS HAPPY.

### Arrival of the Republican Manager in New York City—All Right in the West.

New York, August 19.—Chairman Hanna, of the national Republican committee, arrived here today. He is in rarely good humor and said everything looked promising for the success of the Republican ticket in the western states. He would say nothing in regard to the ninth member of the national executive committee.

## THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

### To Be Opened September Third—An Important Decision.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 19.—It has been decided to open the Iowa campaign September 3, with Allison, Benjamin Harrison and Robert G. Cousins.

Judge Woolson, of the federal court, rendered a decision in the case of Levi vs. city of Newton, that affects nearly every city of the second class in the state. He holds that perpetual franchises granted corporations by cities prior to the passage of the law in 1887 granted this express authority valid. The Newton city council tried to revoke a franchise granted in 1887 on the ground that the old council

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